

DAILY REPORT

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COMMENTARIES, ANALYSIS VIEW GENEVA ARMS TALKS

RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

HK090800 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 85 p 7

[Commentary by Fang Min: "On the Eve of the U.S.-Soviet Package Disarmament Talks"]

[Text] New U.S.-Soviet disarmament talks are to open in Geneva on 12 March. World public opinion welcomes the fact that, 15 months after the nuclear arms talks were broken off, the two countries will sit down at the table to talk again. Contrary to the previous single-topic disarmament talks held by the two countries, these new package disarmament talks will deal with three categories of weapons: They will discuss the space weapons issue and also discuss the question of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range nuclear weapons. Under the general control of the two delegations, the talks will be conducted by three groups, and there will also be "mutual linkage." It is evident that these new talks will cover broader fields and more complex issues than the previous ones, and they will also encounter more difficulties and involve more arduous tasks.

In the past 2 months, the two countries have engaged in a great deal of diplomatic activity centered around the talks issue; and they have also waged an extensive propaganda war. Each side has sought ways to win over public opinion and put pressure on the other, in a bid to get the talks onto the track it desires. The United States has worked hard to explain its thinking on the strategic defense initiative, claiming that strategic stability between the two sides can be promoted by relying on this system. In order to gain the support of its Western European allies, at the beginning of this year the White House announced President Reagan's "strategic defense initiative," and gave explanations on this to the leaders of the allies on many occasions. Not long ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and others paid a special visit to Munich to attend an international defense studies meeting, in which 150 well-known Western figures participated, to further eliminate the misgivings of the Western European allies regarding this plan. For its part, the Soviet Union has criticized in every respect the American "star wars" plan (that is, the strategic defense initiative), charging that this defense system can only destroy parity and is an offensive and aggressive plan that will lead to extension of the arms race into space; hence, the Soviet Union has stressed that it is currently particularly important to discuss space weapons. The Soviet leaders have used various opportunities to expound on this proposal to the United States. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko recently visited Italy and other countries and also held talks in Moscow with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, in a bid to take advantage of misgivings among the Western European countries over the "star wars" plan to sow discord between the United States and Europe and force Washington to abandon this plan.

Judging by the public statements of the United States and the Soviet Union during this period, although the two sides are about to open talks, each is sticking to its stand and their views are a long way apart; there are serious differences between them on many important issues. First is the space issue; this has already become a crucial point in the dispute between the two, and will inevitably turn into a thorny issue at these talks.

However, the Americans hold that the strategic defense initiative proposed by President Reagan on 23 March 1983 is a research plan aimed at ensuring that "ballistic missiles cannot operate" above the earth "and will turn into scrap"; it is aimed at "seeking a way of reducing the danger of nuclear war," and not at "seeking to gain military superiority." Hence the Americans hold that this research plan should not turn into a bargaining chip at the talks; the most urgent thing, they say, is to give priority to discussing how to bring about a big reduction in offensive nuclear weapons. For its part, the Soviet Union insists that it is essential to first discuss the prevention of an arms race in outer space, and if this problem is not discussed, "then it is impossible to discuss the question of strategic nuclear weapons, and it is impossible to discuss the question of medium-range nuclear weapons." That each sticks to its own argument precisely reflects their different stands and intentions on the disarmament question.

Since the beginning of the 1980's, the U.S.-Soviet arms race has started to shift from great increases in nuclear weaponry to the introduction of new generations of nuclear weapons and rivalry for superiority in space. The United States is interested in greatly reducing nuclear weapons while modernizing its nuclear weapons, and, in particular, reducing land-based missiles, in which the Soviet Union is superior; and at the same time, it wants to use the slightly superior American technology to leave a way out for research into its strategic defense system. The Soviet Union for its part hopes to curb the momentum of development of U.S. space technology and force the United States to abandon its strategic defense initiative so as to gain time and at the same time continue to contend with the United States on the nuclear weapons issue. Hence, although one side demands a big reduction in nuclear arms, while the other demands the prevention of the militarization of space, and on the surface the excuses are very high-sounding, in fact each seeks to curb the nuclear superiority of the other.

With regard to the question of "mutual linkage" produced by the package disarmament talks, this is another point of dispute between the two sides. The Soviet Union has particularly stressed that the basic meaning of the agreement signed at Geneva by the foreign ministers of the two countries on 8 January was that of "comprehensive and mutual links in discussing and solving the questions of weapons in space and nuclear weapons," and has regarded the question of whether agreement can be reached on weapons in space as the premise for talking about and discussing nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union has stressed that one group cannot ignore the other two groups and independently reach agreement; it is necessary to reach simultaneous agreement in the three respects on mutual linkage. The United States for its part regards the question of whether or not the Soviet Union is willing to make concessions on the nuclear weapons issue as a precondition for discussing the space issue, and hence it has stressed that there is no reason for saying that separate, independent agreements cannot be reached. If the two sides had been sincere, this problem would not have been hard to solve, and the package talks might be able to break the deadlock and make progress. However, the two sides are now haggling over the question of "linkage," which shows that although they want to hold the talks, they have still not changed their hostile attitude, and this cannot but add to the difficulties for the talks. As a Japanese weekly put it: "Linking space weapons and nuclear weapons together played a role in stimulating the holding of the package talks, but on the other hand, it might hamper the progress of the nuclear disarmament talks."

Disarmament and peace are a major topic today, and the people of all countries are demanding that progress be made in this respect. The stands reflected by the United States and the Soviet Union before the Geneva talks open are obviously incompatible with the desires of the people of the world. U.S. and Soviet leaders have proclaimed that the two countries will make every effort to hold serious and earnest talks. However people are closely watching their moves to see if they can live up to their promises.

XINHUA Commentary

OW101510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 10 Mar 85

[**"Commentary: Washington's Position in Geneva Talks -- Strength, Patience, Unity (by Chen Si)" -- XINHUA headline]**

[Text] Washington, March 10 (XINHUA) -- "Patience, strength and unity" are U.S. President Ronald Reagan's instructions on Friday to his arms negotiators for the resumed Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. To some extent, this can be regarded as an outline of Washington's position to be taken in the forthcoming talks.

Upon sending his arms negotiators off to Geneva, Reagan said the Americans know "that our differences with the Soviet Union are great. Patience, strength and unity -- Western unity -- will be required if we are to have a successful outcome."

Washington often says that the only language Moscow could understand is "strength." U.S. officials have repeatedly said that it is the U.S. buildup of military strength that has forced Moscow to return to the negotiation table. They claimed that during the period of negotiations, U.S. military modernization programs should not be abandoned. To maintain its military strength, Washington, despite its huge deficit of about 200 billion dollars, has to further cut social welfares and to increase military spending.

Before the start of the Geneva talks, the Reagan administration launched a campaign to prevent the Congress from cutting the military budget. The President invited congressmen from both houses to the White House in a bid to gain their support. At the same time, he sent his Cabinet officials to the Congress to explain the administration's disarmament policy. It is reported that Reagan's efforts have produced some result.

However, "strength" is not the sole weapon of Washington for a successful outcome of the Geneva talks. As Western Europe is uneasy about the superpowers' military buildup and the militarization of space, and Moscow is making use of such uneasiness to undermine U.S. relations with its European allies, Reagan has to attach importance to Western unity.

To fulfill their own schemes, the two superpowers have been engaged in a war of diplomacy in the last few months. President Reagan invited Federal German, British and Italian leaders to the White House for talks, to obtain the allies' support for his negotiation policy and "the star wars" system, and press them to implement the NATO's plan for the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe. It seems that the U.S. scheme has partially succeeded.

Meanwhile, Moscow also launched its diplomatic offensive in Western Europe. During his visit to Italy and Spain, and his talks with foreign ministers of West European countries in Moscow, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko tried hard to persuade U.S. allies to abandon the missile deployment plan and reject the U.S. "star wars" program.

The Soviet Union warned that West European countries must bear the responsibilities for the deterioration of the international situation unless they accept the Soviet advice. But Moscow's campaign seemed to have got nowhere.

Reagan has acknowledged that the talks will be "long and difficult" because of the complexity of issues at stake and the sharp differences dividing the superpowers. That's why he thought that "patience" is necessary in the talks. Max Kampelman, U.S. chief negotiator, said: "We must be prepared to stay at the negotiation table one day longer than the Soviets." The statement shows that Washington will not make concessions easily in the talks and is prepared to fight a drawn-out battle with Moscow in Geneva while holding the banner of "negotiations."

But, no matter what the two superpowers have claimed, the world people hope that both Washington and Moscow show sincerity in arms control. However, to the disappointment of the world people, there are signs to indicate that the two superpowers, while holding talks in Geneva, are trying to step up their paces of the nuclear arms race and the arms race in the outer space.

XINHUA Analysis

OW110859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 11 Mar 85

["News Analysis: Is Miracle To Emerge at Geneva? (by Wang Ziyiing)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Statements by Soviet and U.S. leaders on the eve of the Geneva disarmament negotiations herald a new arduous and prolonged course toward nuclear disarmament.

Both sides have expressed their "good will" and "sincerity" toward the negotiations since agreement to hold talks was reached on January 8, but their stands remain as apart as ever.

Each side has launched a tense diplomatic and propaganda offensive in the past two months to exert pressure on the other in order to strengthen their respective bargaining positions in the talks.

Apart from coordinating the stances of the Warsaw Pact nations, Moscow focused its effort to work on West European countries to a set of moves in its diplomatic offensive. Shortly after the visit to Moscow by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko visited Italy and Spain and played host to Federal German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas.

Just before the start of the Geneva talks, a delegation from the Supreme Soviet arrived in the United States to expound the Soviet stance on arms limitation and reduction.

To counter the Soviet offensive, the United States is working hard to harmonize its posture with that of the Western allies in a show of "unity." It has sent high-ranking government officials to sell the "star wars" strategy. It invited British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and French Foreign Minister Dumas to Washington to enlist their backing for the strategy.

A propaganda war is also going on between the two superpowers with each accusing the other of "lacking sincerity." They gave different versions of the January 8 agreement. The Soviets maintained that the issues of space weapons, strategic arsenals and medium-range nuclear missiles cannot be separated and should be solved simultaneously, adding that no agreement could be expected on a single issue.

The United States contended that the agreement did not embody such "linkage." It said that "if results are achieved in one area they should not be held hostage to progress in others."

A U.S. report blamed the Soviet Union for violating the 1972 treaty on limiting anti-ballistic missile defenses, the 1979 SALT II treaty and the nuclear non-proliferation treaty. Meanwhile the Soviet Union countered by accusing the U.S. of launching a slander drive which it described as an "infamous practice" to poison the atmosphere and create obstacles to the talks.

The focus of the wrangle is the U.S. "star wars" plan proposed by President Ronald Reagan. The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned that if the U.S. does not abandon this plan, no nuclear arms reduction is likely to come about, let alone the destruction of nuclear weaponry. It also threatened to take counter measures to prevent a possible U.S. superiority in space weaponry.

The United States, on the one hand, termed the "stars wars" plan defensive and "of a research nature." On the other hand, it adopted a hard line by saying that it would not give up the plan but would instead speed up the experiment at an early date. Meanwhile, some allies will be invited to join the undertaking.

Reagan told reporters last month that the U.S. would not abandon the research work even if the Soviets agreed to cut or eliminate their nuclear weapons. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger also made it clear that the "star wars" plan does not fall into the category to be discussed at the talks.

Just before the start of the talks, the Soviet Politburo instructed the Soviet delegation to adopt "forceful and constructive actions." Reagan also ordered the American negotiators to explore any possible means that would promise progress.

However, both sides admitted that their differences are so great that it would be stupid to hope to bury them overnight.

Against such a backdrop, it seems impossible to expect great miracles to come up at the talks so long as the two parties continue their efforts to scramble for military predominance. It is quite likely that a marathon-style negotiation lies ahead.

XINHUA REPORTS DEATH OF KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO

OW111107 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Chernenko Dies" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko died on March 10, an official announcement said here today. He was 74 years old.

ANALYSIS VIEWS SOVIET PRE-GENEVA DIPLOMATIC MOVES

OW901446 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 9 Mar 85

[News Analysis: The USSR's Pre-Geneva Diplomatic Moves" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union has carried out a series of diplomatic moves recently, apparently in preparation for the forthcoming USSR-U.S. nuclear arms control talks in Geneva.

However, the recent contacts between the Soviet Union and some NATO states seem to be of little help in bringing closer the stands of the East and the West on the issue of arms control. It will not be easy for the two super powers to reach any agreement in the talks.

Soon after a visit here by Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko went to Italy and Spain in late February and early March. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Federal Republic of Germany's vice chancellor and foreign minister, paid a one-day visit to the Soviet Union on March 4. A Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, is now visiting the United States. French Minister for External Relations Roland Dumas is about to come here for a visit.

By maintaining frequent contact with these NATO member states, the Soviet Union is obviously hoping that they will play a role in pressing for U.S. abandonment of its program for developing space weapons. The Soviet Union also hopes that the NATO states will withdraw support for continued U.S. deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles on their soil.

Gromyko made clear in Spain his view that if the United States drops its "star wars" plan, it will be possible to reach an agreement on reduction of strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. He pointed out that the mission to prevent the arms race from entering into space is vital. The U.S. plan to obtain military superiority will not be realized on earth nor in outer space, he stressed.

Soviet leaders say that although the Geneva talks are between the Soviet Union and the United States, they are related to the security interests of all countries and peoples. Gromyko said in Madrid that any country, big or small, could help promote or obstruct the talks. He gave a positive appraisal of the efforts by the Spanish Government to keep its country nuclear-free. He also praised Greece for its stand toward U.S. nuclear arms policy. While in Rome, he expressed the desire that Italy would, together with other countries, oppose the U.S. "star wars" program. The Soviet newspaper PRAVDA commented that Italy could then help the international situation turn for the better.

In his talks with Genscher, Gromyko blasted the Federal Republic of Germany's support of research on U.S. space weapons. But if West Germany stops deploying U.S. missiles on its territory, it can still help the Geneva talks yield positive results, he said.

However, Genscher did not promise to stop deploying U.S. missiles in his country. Britain and Italy also remain unchanged in their support of the U.S. space weapons program. Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi reiterated on March 6 that Italy still supported the U.S. "star wars" program and was interested in joining the implementation of the program. The United States itself has been firm. Secretary of State George Shultz has claimed that "star wars" is not merely a chip with which to bargain with the Soviet Union.

NPC DELEGATION VISITS FACTORIES IN MOSCOW

OW052053 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 5 Mar 85

[Text] Moscow, March 5 (XINHUA) -- The delegation of the Chinese National People's Congress led by Zhang Chengxian, member of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, visited the color television tube factory here this morning. Accompanied by S.V. Ilyushin, vice-minister of the electronics industry, the Chinese inspected a mechanized assembly line, the canteen and a middle school of the factory.

In the afternoon, the delegation went to the exhibition on Soviet economic achievements. Yesterday afternoon, the Chinese guests toured a newly-constructed residential block and the 1980 Olympic Village in the city. The delegation leaves here tomorrow to visit Kiev and Leningrad.

Tours Kiev

OW100412 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] A delegation of the NPC visited Kiev, capital of the Ukrainian SSR, from 6 to 8 March, and received a warm and friendly welcome. Shevchenko, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met the delegation and held a reception in its honor. She expressed great satisfaction at the development of Soviet-Chinese relations in recent years. Zhang Chengxian, head of the NPC delegation, stated that the people and Government of China sincerely wish to establish friendly and good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

NEI MONGGOL, SOVIET FAR EAST SIGN TRADE CONTRACTS

OW061834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hohhot, March 6 (XINHUA) -- Inner Mongolia signed 17 million Swiss francs worth of barter trade contracts with the Far East region of the Soviet Union in the first two months of this year, according to the region's trade corporation. The amount exceeded the annual total of 1984, a corporation official said.

The two sides have met twice since the beginning of this year and reached agreement on goods exchange for 1985. They will meet again in April to sign 1985 goods exchange contract. Border trade between the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region and the Far East area of the Soviet Union was resumed in 1983.

The variety of goods exchanged increased to nearly 30 in 1984 as against only a dozen in the preceding year and trade volume grew from 2.7 million Swiss francs in 1984 to 16 million Swiss francs, topping the previous record of 14 million Swiss francs in 1959. Inner Mongolia exports meat, textiles and light industrial goods in exchange for timber, rolled steel, fertilizer, vehicles and seafood.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN MINISTER CONDEMNS SRV IN CAMBODIA

OW080945 Beijing XINHUA in English 0904 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe today strongly denounced Vietnamese attacks since last November on bases of the Kampuchean resistance forces in western Kampuchea.

Speaking at a press conference at the Japanese Diet this morning, Abe said the Vietnamese attacks on the resistance forces and their recent intrusions into Thai territory deserved condemnation. The Japanese Government deeply regretted over Vietnam's acts of aggression in Kampuchea, Abe said.

The Japanese foreign minister pledged that his country would further press for a Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea.

NPC'S ZHOU GUCHENG MEETS JAPANESE VISITORS

OW081223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-chairman Zhou Gucheng of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress met with Asada Shizuo, president of the International "Go" Chess Federation, and his party in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon.

Present at the meeting were Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and president of the Chinese "Go" Chess Association, and Yosuke Nakae, Japanese Ambassador to China.

The international federation's president and his party arrived here Wednesday at the invitation of Li Menghua who gave a banquet in honour of the Japanese guests in the evening. The Japanese visitors will leave here tomorrow for home.

HENAN PARTY LEADER FETES JAPANESE CULTURAL LEADER

HF100657 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Excerpt] On the evening of 9 March, Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie met and gave a banquet for the first visiting delegation for the Huang He cultural exhibition, headed by (Shirato Yatomi), business director of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. (Shirato Yatomi) is an old friend of the Chinese people. To mark the 30th anniversary of its establishment, the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association has decided to hold an exhibition of Huang He cultural relics in May in Tokyo and other cities.

JAPANESE MITSUI FIRM HOLDS EXHIBIT IN BEIJING

OW081142 Beijing XINHUA in English 1036 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Over 30 Japanese companies are displaying plastic and rubber raw materials and processing machinery at an exhibition which opened at the Beijing exhibition center today. The 7-day exhibition was organized by the Mitsui Company and hosted by the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Mitsui reported trade with China in 1984 worth one billion U.S. dollars, about one-tenth of Japan's total trade with China. Vice-Minister of the Chemicals Industry Yang Quangqi cut the ribbon at the opening ceremony.

SINO-JAPANESE FISHING AGREEMENT REACHED

OW091550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Tokyo, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China and Japan signed an agreement here today on their fishery operations in some parts of the East China and Yellow Seas in 1985.

Coming at the end a five-day meeting between fishery officials of the two countries, the agreement spells out in the Chinese waters two areas of protection and five areas where Japanese fishermen are required to observe a seasoning fishing halt, ranging from 1.5 to three months, to protect fishery resources there.

The agreement is based on a review of implementation last year of the Sino-Japanese fishery agreement signed in 1975 and on a study of fishery resources in the Chinese waters.

The agreement, pending ratification by both governments, also limits the maximum number of 74 fishing vessels from the two countries operating at the same time in the areas.

Six senior officials, three each from the Japan-China Fishery Council and the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, attended the annual meeting of the Japan-China Joint Fishery Committee, the ninth in a row.

S. KOREAN GROUPS DEMAND MORE INDEPENDENCE

SK081057 Beijing International Service in Korean 1100 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] According to KCNA quoting foreign press reports, South Korean workers, youths, and students recently held meetings and staged strikes, demanding the formation of independent labor unions and student bodies.

Some 500 coal miners and their families at the Changsong colliery in Kangwon Province, South Korea, held a meeting the day before yesterday and strongly demanded a direct election be held, while opposing the fraudulent election game of the authorities concerned. The coal miners temporarily held the real power over this colliery, while blocking pits lying idle. The South Korean authorities concerned surrounded the colliery and severely suppressed the workers by dispatching 280 policemen. According to an onlooker, police arrested some 10 workers.

Meanwhile, according to other press reports, South Korean authorities decided to reestablish that independent student organizations cannot participate in political activities or interfere in school management. Some 200 representatives of Seoul National University students held an on-campus meeting to prepare a draft regulation on student body membership and demanding that the freedoms of the press, publication, assembly, and association be guaranteed to students. They demanded that an independent organization be formed in an effort to oppose the attempt of the authorities concerned to bring independent student organizations under their control.

YUNNAN BORDER GUARDS HIT BACK AT SRV 'INTRUDERS'

OW081506 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Chinese frontier guards in Yunnan Province today hit back Vietnamese armed provocation, clearing all Vietnamese invaders and their advancing strongholds.

According to military sources in the past ten days or more the Vietnamese fired several thousand shells on 70 occasions into Yunnan border, causing great losses of lives and property of the local residents.

Attacks Repulsed

OW111004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0958 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Chinese Frontier Guards Continue To Hit Back at Vietnamese" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 11 (XINHUA) -- The Vietnamese troops continued incursions into China's Yunnan Province in the past few days, military sources said here today.

From the night of March 8 till early this morning, the Vietnamese troops fired more than 16,900 shells into Malipo County and launched over 20 attacks on Chinese positions. All their attacks were repulsed.

LI XIANNIAN ENDS BURMA VISIT, ARRIVES THAILAND

Leaves Burma for Thailand

OW110236 Beijing XINHUA in English 0226 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Rangoon, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Chinese President Li Xiannian wound up his state visit to Burma and left here this morning with his wife Lin Jiamei for Bangkok, Thailand, the second leg of his current Southeast Asian tour.

Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei and other principal members of Li's entourage also left on the same plane.

The Chinese president called on Chairman U Ne Win of the Burma Socialist Programme Party here yesterday afternoon to bid farewell to him. Li thanked U Ne Win for the warm reception accorded him by the chairman as well as other Burmese leaders and the Burmese Government during his visit here.

President Li, whose visit to Burma officially ended last Friday, returned here yesterday afternoon following a two-day rest at the Ngapali Beach in the company of Burmese President U San Yu and his wife.

The Burmese President and Madame San Yu went early this morning to the state guest house to accompany the Chinese president and his wife to the airport. Thousands upon thousands of well-wishers lined the road to the airport to see the Chinese president off.

A grand send-off ceremony with a 21-gun salute was held at the Mingaladon Airport, where Li bade farewell to the Burmese President, his wife and other Burmese leaders as well as the Chinese Embassy staff and diplomatic envoys from various countries.

Delegation Arrives in Bangkok

OW110306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0256 GMT 11 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Chinese President Li Xiannian was accorded a red-carpet welcome here this morning when he flew in for a five-day state visit as guest of their majesties the king and the queen of Thailand.

President Li, who came from Rangoon after a similar visit, is the first Chinese head of state to visit this country since China and Thailand established diplomatic ties ten years ago.

He is expected to meet the king and hold talks with Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon on the promotion of bilateral relations and major international issues.

The last decade has been a steady development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries which also shared similar views on a wide range of international issues, the Kampuchean problem in particular.

Li is accompanied on the visit by his wife Lin Jiamei, State Councillor Ji Pengfei, Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the People's Liberation Army Xu Xin and Vice Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Lu Xuejian.

Crowds are lining the route from the airport to the Grand Palace to greet the motorcade carrying the Chinese guests. A festive atmosphere prevails in the city.

Li Accorded Warm Welcome

OW110801 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 11 Mar 85

["Chinese President Accorded Warm Welcome in Bangkok" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bangkok, March 11 (XINHUA) -- Half a million people in Bangkok turned out to the streets this morning to give Chinese President Li Xiannian a rousing welcome.

When President Li's special plane touched down at the military air terminal of the Bangkok International Airport at 10:00 hours local time, he was greeted by King Bhumibol Adulyadej together with Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn and Princess Sirinthon, accompanied by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

After an airport welcoming ceremony, the two heads of state drove to the colorfully-decorated pavilion of Bangkok metropolis at the Pan Fah Bridge, where Li was presented a key to the city by its governor.

As the motorcade streamed from the airport to the Grand Palace where President Li will stay during the visit, jubilant, flag-waving crowds lined the 25-kilometer-long route to give their Chinese distinguished guests an unprecedentedly impressive welcome. Shouts of "chai yo" (long live) burst out from among the smiling people.

A Thai Foreign Ministry official told XINHUA that it is the first time in the past decades that a foreign head of state has been accorded such a large-scale welcome. "Before we only had people line the street near the pavilion of metropolis, but today we have welcoming crowds all the way from the airport," he added.

The city of Bangkok has played host to many Chinese leaders including Deng Xiaoping, Deng Yingchao and Zhao Ziyang. But President Li's visit, the first ever paid by a head of state from the People's Republic of China and coinciding with the upcoming tenth anniversary of the establishment of Thai-Chinese diplomatic relations, will surely push the traditional friendship between the two peoples to a new height.

In his airport statement, President Li said: "China and Thailand are close and friendly neighbors, and our two peoples have forged ties of profound friendship during their contacts over the years."

He said that he has come to this country "to further enhance the understanding and friendship between our two peoples, promote the development of existing Sino-Thai friendly relations and cooperation and benefit from the valuable experiences the Thai people have gained in the course of building their country."

Among those welcoming the Chinese president were President of the Privy Council Sanya Tharmasakti, Speaker of the Parliamentary Congress Utkris Mongkolnavin, Deputy Prime Minister and chairman of the reception committee Prachuap Suntharangun and top military and government officials.

MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE DENOUNCE SRV INCURSIONS

OW091736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The Governments of Malaysia and Singapore today condemned Vietnam's recent incursions into Thailand and its attacks on Kampuchean resistance camps.

According to news received here, Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad (Rithaudeen) in a statement in Kuala Lumpur today said that the Vietnamese intrusions into Thailand created serious risks of undermining prospects for a meaningful dialogue between the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and Vietnam to bring about a political settlement of the Kampuchea problem.

Vietnam, he said, should withdraw its troops and desist from making further incursions into Thailand.

Ahmad declared that his country is seriously concerned about the explosive situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border resulting from Vietnamese troops' incursions into Thailand.

The Singapore Foreign Ministry said in a statement today that Vietnam's latest attacks on Kampuchean resistance camps and its incursions into Thailand cast doubt on the credibility of Hanoi's claims to be seeking a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

"Vietnam has violated yet again Thailand's territorial integrity and national sovereignty in its ruthless attempts to suppress attempts to support the Kampuchean freedom fighters," it said.

Singapore "regrets that Vietnam has not responded to the recent call by the ASEAN foreign ministers to provide a conducive atmosphere so that a meaningful dialogue for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean problem could be started."

Meanwhile, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who is on a two-day visit to Singapore, told reporters last night that he had twice postponed his visit to Hanoi because of Vietnamese attacks on the Kampuchean resistance camps.

It was reported that Mokhtar had planned to go to Hanoi on February 27 but the trip was put off after Vietnamese attacks on Ampil camp.

CGDK'S KHIEU SAMPHAM CONDEMNS SRV ATTACK

OW100750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] **Beijing**, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Vice President of Democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan wrote a letter on March 6th to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, to express his strong condemnation of the Vietnamese attack on the headquarters of the Sihanoukian forces in Ta Tum, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

Khieu also said in the letter that the Democratic Kampuchea National Army would step up efforts to strike at Vietnamese positions in the interior of the country in order to lend support to the armed forces and civilians in Ta Tum in their struggle against the Vietnamese.

Khieu pointed out that although the Vietnamese have attacked the camps of the three factions of the coalition government, they have gained nothing militarily, politically or diplomatically. On the contrary, the Vietnamese suffered heavy losses in the battle fields and exposed more clearly to the world their aggressive nature and expansionist intentions. The world could now see even more clearly that the Vietnamese continue to refuse to implement the U.N. resolutions which urge them to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea, he noted.

Khieu also said in the letter that members of the Democratic Kampuchea National Army would unite with the armed forces and civilians in Ta Tum to further improve their morale in the fight against the Vietnamese and to help push the fighting eastward.

SIHANOUK SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES TA TUM FIGHTING

OW091948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Bangkok, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The situation at Ta Tum, the headquarters of the Nationalist Sihanoukian Army (ANS), had calmed down a little today.

Truong Mealy, information head of Bangkok-based Sihanouk's office, told the local press here that there was still fighting in that area.

He said that Vietnamese troops piled up pressure at Ta Tum yesterday with an artillery barrage from 11 a.m. However, ANS forces were able to hold all their defense lines, he added. Ta Tum is located in Oddar Meancheay Province of northwestern Kampuchea.

The border of Thailand's Surin Province with Kampuchea was still tense this morning, as Vietnamese gunners continuing to pound the positions of ANS forces at Ta Tum, the local English newspaper BANGKOK WORLD reported this afternoon.

Fierce artillery exchanges have broken out between Thai and Vietnamese gunners after Vietnamese shells overshot Ta Tum to land inside Thai territory, the paper said.

Fighting between the Democratic Kampuchean National Army (DKNA) and Vietnamese forces reportedly took place last night and this morning in Phnum Malai, Phnum Yaisom, Phnum Mak Hoeun and on Highway 502 where Vietnamese have overrun in their assault on the major base of DKNA at Phnum Malai last February.

Vietnamese troops this morning moved eight T-54 tanks northward from Poipet toward a position opposite a Thai village, about 10 kilometers northeast of Aranyaprathet in Thailand's northeastern province of Prachinburi.

XU JIATUN COMMENTS ON SOLUTION OF MACAO PROBLEM

HK110818 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Item handwritten]

[Text] Macao, 10 Mar (XINHUA) -- Xu Jiatun, director of the Hong Kong branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, stated in Macao today: The Macao problem will be solved by the governments of the two countries through negotiations at a proper time.

He said that the guidelines or policy for the solution of the Hong Kong issue applies equally to Macao. It is also a matter of "one country, two systems" and the "Macao people governing Macao."

He stated this when offering Spring Festival greetings to Macao mass organizations and people of various circles. He expressed the hope that the Macao compatriots will continue carrying forward the tradition of unity, cooperation, and love for the country and for Macao, and make more and greater contributions toward the motherland's modernization effort and Macao's prosperity and stability.

Xu Jiatun arrived in Macao from Hong Kong on the evening of 9 March. Accompanied by Ke Zhengping, general manager of the Macao Nanguang Company and others, on the afternoon of 10 March he successively visited the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Trade Union Federation and the Chinese Association on Education.

He met with about 200 people of various circles in Macao, including industrialists, businessmen, returned Overseas Chinese, representatives of women's associations, medical personnel, local residents, workers, peasants, fishermen, and people in the educational, cultural, journalistic, athletic, and religious fields.

In offering Chinese new year greetings to workers in various fields, Xu Jiatun also spoke on how to correctly handle relations between labor and capital. He said that the labor-capital problem must be studied with the general and specific policies for Hong Kong and Macao in mind. We must not just stress the aspects of contradictions. We must also stress the aspects of cooperation. We must seek solutions to problems in a sensible and rational manner through talks and negotiations between both sides. Given the fact that there will be no change in the capitalist system in Hong Kong and Macao for several decades, labor-capital relations will continue to exist and must be readjusted on the basis of stability and prosperity. Only by maintaining stability and prosperity can the capitalists make profits. And only in this can the workers' legitimate rights and interests be projected and can life show continuous improvement.

At noon today, (Ma Wanqi), president of the Macao Chinese Chamber of Commerce, gave a banquet for Xu Jiatun and his party.

Accompanying Xu Jiatun to Macao were Zheng Ilua, deputy director of the Hong Kong Branch of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Deputy Secretary General Qiao Zonghuai.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PHILIPPINES

OW081912 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Beijing ducks will soon be raised in Philippines for the first time as China will provide Philippines this year with 200 duck eggs and some ducklings.

This was stipulated in a protocol of scientific and technical cooperation between the Philippines and China which was signed here today. According to the protocol, 16 projects, nine in the Philippines and seven in China, will be implemented in 1985.

Other projects in the Philippines include the study of salt production, the processing technology of bamboo furniture and silk cocoons into fabric, the design and maximum utilization of small-scale water impounding projects and the use of herbal medicine, as well as provision by China of selected planting materials of legumes, vegetable and fruit trees.

The seven Chinese projects include study on ecological agriculture, integrated utilization of tropical forest and wood, the technique of high yield of tilapia (a kind of fish) and sea farming, road construction and its maintenance, integrated management in grains, livestock and poultry, and management of public health, disease control and immunization.

The agreement was signed by Ramon B. Cardenas, deputy director-general of the Philippine National Economic and Development Authority, and Dong Zhiyong, deputy minister of the Chinese Ministry of Forestry and head of the six-member delegation that arrived here on March 5. The Chinese delegation is scheduled to leave for home on March 12.

I. 11 Mar 85

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOUTH ASIA

F 1

BANGLADESH PRESIDENT WELCOMES PRC DELEGATION

OW091538 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Dhaka, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Friendship between Bangladesh and China "is not only between the two governments, but also between the two peoples", President H.M. Ershad told the visiting delegation of Chinese Association for International Understanding here today. "Our country is a poor country with a large population. My government has been trying to improve the people's life." he said. Reforms implemented in Bangladesh in the last three years shall get people's approval in the referendum to be held on March 21, the president added.

Leader of the visiting Chinese delegation Wan Guoquan, also the vice-chairman of China Democratic National Construction Association, said at the meeting that the Chinese people always treasure the friendship between the two peoples. He also wished Bangladesh stable and prosperous. [sentence as received] The five-member delegation arrived here on February 26 and will leave for Sri Lanka on March 11.

Relations With PRC Viewed

OW101528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1503 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Dhaka, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, foreign advisor to the president, said here today that Bangladesh has many views in common with China in international affairs.

Chowdhury made the remarks when he met a visiting Chinese goodwill delegation. He noted that both countries opposed foreign interventions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and support the just struggle of the Palestinian people against Israeli aggression and expansion. He said his government attaches importance to friendly relations with China because "such relations accord with the benefits of the two countries and are in keeping with the aspirations of the two peoples."

"We wish to go ahead hand in hand with you and let such good relations passing down from generation to generation," he said. [sentence as received]

The Chinese delegation leader Wan Guoquan praised the Bangladesh Government's stands of upholding justice in the world affairs and its active role played in promoting cooperations among regional countries. Wan is a council member of the Chinese Association for International Understanding and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

NEPALESE DELEGATION LEAVES XIZANG FOR HOME

OW081823 Beijing XINHUA in English 1648 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Ihasa, March 8 (XINHUA) -- A Nepalese delegation headed by Janak Thapa, director of the Nepal Department of Tourism, left here for home today at the end of its visit to Tibet. Thapa said both Nepal and Tibet have rich resources for tourism. He expressed the hope to further strengthen cooperation and make common efforts to bring about a new development of tourism for Nepal and Tibet.

During their stay in Ihasa the Nepalese guests had in-depth talks on tourist cooperation with their counterparts from the Tibet Tourism Corporation. A memorandum was signed. The Nepalese guests also visited the Potala, a monastery, shops and market place in Ihasa.

ZHANG JINGFU-LED GROUP CONTINUES TURKEY VISIT

OW082341 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Ankara, March 8 (XINHUA) -- The volume of trade between China and Turkey will probably exceed 100 million dollars in 1985, State Councillor and head of a Chinese Government delegation Zhang Jingfu said here today. Mr. Zhang made the statement at the Ankara airport before his departure for Istanbul.

The Chinese-Turkish joint economic and trade committee met during the visit of the Chinese Government delegation and it was agreed that trade volume between the two countries would increase to 100 million dollars in 1985.

Zhang said that further progress in economic and trade relations between the two countries is expected to result from Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal's coming visit to China.

Leaves for Kuwait 10 Mar

OW101920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Istanbul, Mar 10 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Zhang Jingfu said here today that development of Sino-Turkish economic cooperation is in the interests of both countries. Speaking at Istanbul airport before leaving here for Kuwait after a six-day visit, he said that both China and Turkey wanted to develop bilateral economic and trade relations on the basis of equality and mutual benefit and helping meet each other's needs.

He stressed the need for cooperation not only between government institutions but also commercial and industrial firms of the two countries. China, he said, welcomed Turkish businessmen and industrialists to do more business with it.

The agreed trade volume between China and Turkey for 1985 more than doubled the figure of 1984, from some 45 million to over 100 million U.S. dollars, according to an agreement signed a few days ago by the Sino-Turkish joint committee on economic and trade cooperation.

Zhang said China would certainly fulfill this trade goal which, he said, was small in view of the potentials of the two countries.

PRC, ITALY SIGN SPORTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW100738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0648 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- China and Italy have agreed to coordinate their efforts to develop the Olympic movement and various international sports organizations, according to an annual sports exchange protocol signed here today. The protocol says that the two sides are satisfied with their 1984 sports exchanges. Under the 1985 protocol, the two countries will exchange visits of teams competing in events such as gymnastics, table tennis, football, basketball, volleyball, ice hockey, swimming, shooting and motorcycle racing.

Zhang Jinde, representative of the Chinese Olympic Committee, and Dr. Gianfranco Cameli, head of the Italian Olympic Committee delegation, signed the document. Present at the signing ceremony was Lu Jindong, vice minister of China's Physical Culture and Sports Commission. The Italian Olympic Committee delegation will leave here for home tomorrow.

I. 11 Mar 85

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
EASTERN EUROPE

H 1

PRC, ALBANIA SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT IN TIRANA

OW100224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Tirana, March 9 (XINHUA) -- A goods exchange and payments agreement between China and Albania for 1985 was signed here today. Chen Jie, representative of the minister of foreign economic and trade relations, and Pajtim Ajazi, vice-minister of foreign economic trade of Albania, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments. Chinese Ambassador Xi Zhao and members of the two countries' trade delegations attended the ceremony.

Minister of Foreign Economic and Trade of Albania Shane Korbeci received the head of the Chinese delegation Chen Jie and some of the delegation members after the ceremony. They exchanged views on the development of trade and on long-term trade agreements between the two countries.

NI ZHIFU MEETS ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL GROUP

SK080529 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Summary from poor reception] Yesterday evening, Ni Zhifu, secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, met with all the members of the Romanian agricultural economic cooperation delegation headed by the state secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. Ni Zhifu was very happy to have the opportunity to meet with the Romanian friends in Tianjin. "He said: Developing economic cooperation between China and Romania is the common desire of our two sides. The realm of cooperation is wide and the (?results) will be optimistic. I wish the Romanian friends many successes in their visit to Tianjin."

The leader of the Romanian delegation also spoke at the meeting. He said that through its visit to Tianjin, the delegation was much impressed by China's progress in agricultural modernization.

STATISTICAL BUREAU RELEASES FIGURES FOR 1984

Gross Social Product Up

OW090656 Beijing XINHUA in English 0646 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China's 1984 gross social product was 1,283.5 billion yuan, 13 percent higher than in 1983, according to the State Statistical Bureau's communique issued here today. National income reached 548.5 billion yuan, also up 12 percent, the communique says.

In China, gross social product sums output of agriculture, industry, construction, transport, posts and telecommunications and commerce. National income is the net figure. The communique gives these key figures:

	1984	percentage increase over 1983
steel output	43.37 million tons	8.4
crude oil output	114.53 million tons	8
coal output	772 million tons	8
electricity volume	37,460 billion kWh	6.6
grain output	407.12 million tons	5.1
cotton output	6,077 million tons	31.1
total import-export trade	120.12 billion yuan	19.6
balance of trade	minus 4 billion yuan	

The population at the end of 1984 was 1,036,040,000 (excluding Taiwan Province), 11.090 million more than in 1983. Major development obstacles are strained electricity supply and transport, rapid consumer spending, high investment in fixed assets and price increases for some consumer goods.

Records in Agriculture, Industry

OW090738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 9 Mar 85

["China's Agriculture and Industry Set All-Time Records" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China's industry and agriculture generated a total output value of 1,062.7 billion yuan in 1984, up 14.2 percent from 1983's figure and a big increase over the planned four-to-five percent. A communique on China's economy in 1984 issued by the State Statistical Bureau today says the total output value of agriculture was 306.2 billion yuan, a 9.9 percent increase over that of the previous year. The figure for industry came to 701.5 billion yuan, up 14 percent, and rural industry registered 55 billion yuan, a leap of 45.5 percent.

China reaped an excellent harvest in 1984, with grain yield at 407.12 million tons, up 5.1 percent; cotton at 6.077 million tons, up 31.1 percent; oil-bearing seeds at 11.852 million tons, up 12.3 percent; and sugar crops at 47.946 million tons, up 18.9 percent. Forestry, animal husbandry, fisheries and side-line operations made all-round progress with an increase rate ranging from 11.3 to 15.8 percent.

Economic reform in the rural areas continued steadily, with the springing up of a variety of specialized households and joint economic operations, and a large number of farm workers becoming employed in industrial, commercial, construction and service trades. Light industry was given high priority in 1984, and the total output value in this sector reached 337.4 billion yuan, an increase of 13.9 percent.

Despite a continued strain on the supply of electricity and certain raw materials, heavy industrial production increased by 14.2 percent, with a total output value of 364.1 billion yuan. The annual quotas for 89 out of 100 major industrial products were either fulfilled or overfulfilled. Among them, coal output was 772 million tons, up eight percent; crude oil, 114.53 million tons, also up eight percent; electricity, 37,460 billion kwh, up 6.6 percent; steel, 43.37 million tons, up 8.4 percent; and TV sets, 9.96 million units, up 45.7 percent. However, sewing machines, cloth, chemical pesticides and 11 other products fell short of their planned targets. A total of 662 industrial products received state gold or silver medals in 1984.

National Income Increases

OW090744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The average per capita net income of the rural Chinese population in 1984 was 355.3 yuan, a 14.7 percent increase over the 1983 figure. A communique on China's national economy in 1984 released by the State Statistical Bureau here today says this figure was based on a sample survey of 31,435 peasant households in 600 counties across the country. At the same time, a sample survey of 12,050 urban households in 82 cities showed that per capita income for the urban population in the same year was 608 yuan, up 15.5 percent. But a number of peasants in the poorer areas and those city people with large families still have financial difficulties, the communique says.

In 1984, 3.53 million young people found jobs, bringing the country's total number of industrial workers to 118.24 million, 3.09 million more than at the end of 1983. The payroll for these workers came to 111.23 billion yuan, which is an increase of 19 percent over the previous year's figure.

In addition to regular workers, Chinese cities and towns had 2.96 million people engaged in individual businesses, 650,000 more than in 1983. According to the communique, the amount of savings deposits at the end of 1984 came to 121.47 billion yuan, 36.1 percent more than a year ago. A further sample survey of 472,354 people in 379 counties nationwide showed that China's birthrate in 1984 was 17.5 per thousand. The mortality rate was 6.69 per thousand and the natural population growth rate 10.81 per thousand. Each of the above figures was down about five percent. The total population of China stood at 1,036.04 million at the end of 1984, an increase of 11.09 million compared to the end of 1983.

Science, Culture Make Advances

OW090808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China's success in launching and positioning its first communications satellite in 1984 indicated its place among the front ranks of the world in space technology. A communique on China's 1984 economic and social development issued here today further reveals that seven scientific and technological invention were given first-class awards by the state last year. They included a new welding arc technique and an advance in crab breeding. In addition, China's success in testing its first controlled thermonuclear fusion device last year was also a milestone in its scientific development.

In 1984, China approved 264 new inventions, 52 more than in 1983, and 10,000 research findings received prizes from departments under the State Council and the governments of various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. Institutions of higher education enrolled 23,000 postgraduates for master's and doctoral degrees, 7,000 more than in the previous year. There were 57,000 postgraduates studying in the country, 20,000 more than in 1983. Students studying at universities and colleges in 1984 numbered 1,396,000, or 189,000 more than in 1983. Graduates from such institutions numbered 287,000 in 1983.

The incidence of 15 acute infectious diseases in 1984 including hepatitis, diphtheria, whooping cough and measles dropped by 20 percent from 1983.

China made a breakthrough of historic significance in sports when Chinese athletes won 15 gold, eight silver, and nine bronze medals at the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles, ranking fourth among the participating nations in terms of medals. Last year, Chinese athletes won 37 world championships and broke 12 world and 102 national records.

Gain in Capital Construction

OW090826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- The tempo of China's capital construction last year was the quickest in recent years, says a communique on the national economy in 1984 issued today by the State Statistical Bureau. A total of 102 large and medium-sized projects and 132 single items for large and medium-sized projects were completed and put into operation in 1984.

Capital construction last year helped add the following major industrial capacities: 18.13 million tons of coal, 13.1 million tons of crude oil, 3.5 million kilowatts of power generating capacity, 1,247 kilometers of newly-built railways already open to traffic, 584 kilometers of new double-track railways already in use, 695 kilometers of electrified railways, 9.18 million tons of port cargo handling capacity, 25,000 tons of chemical fibers, 385,000 tons of sugar, 53,000 cubic meters of timber and 4.7 million tons of cement.

China invested 73.5 billion yuan in capital construction, 23.8 percent more than in 1983, 15.8 billion yuan in energy development, a 25.1 percent increase, and 10.5 billion yuan in transport and posts and telecommunications, 34.2 percent up.

Investment in scientific research, education, and cultural and medical facilities also increased by a big margin.

Investment contract systems were introduced in 230 large and medium-sized projects, and 4,200 contracts were put up for bidding, markedly shortening the time involved, lowering costs and improving quality.

Retail Sales Increase

OW090828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- China's retail sales in 1984 reached 335.7 billion yuan, a 14.6 percent increase over 1983. A communique on the national economy in 1984 issued today by the State Statistical Bureau says the percentage increase allows for price rises. Sales of consumer goods increased 18.7 percent, and of agricultural equipment, 12.7 percent.

Cities set up 2,248 trade centers, improving management and commodity circulation channels, 1,254 for industrial products, 753 for farm and side-line products and 241 for general goods. Collectives took over 5,554 small enterprises from the state and, individuals leased 5,917. The number of urban and rural peasant markets rose to 56,000 from 48,000 at the end of 1983.

Prices of some commodities rose considerably. The general retail price index in 1984 saw an average rise of 2.8 percent over 1983, and was 4.2 percent higher in the last quarter of 1984 than in that of 1983.

Transport Demand Grows

OW090832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0821 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese transport departments carried 1,451 billion ton-kilometers of goods last year -- up 9.1 percent from 1983. In the communique on the 1984 economic and social development released here today, the State Statistical Bureau said the volume of railway, road and waterway freight was 7.2 percent to 9.3 percent higher than that of 1983, and the volume of air freight was 34.9 percent up. The volume of cargo handled at major seaports increased by 10.4 percent over the previous year.

Public transport covered 357.6 billion passenger-kilometers last year -- a 15.5 percent increase over 1983. The volume of air passenger transport was up 42.4 percent, while waterway passenger transport was down 1.3 percent.

China's posts and telecommunications handled 2.49 billion yuan worth of business in 1984 -- up 12 percent from 1983. The number of letters handled rose by 12 percent, and 23 percent more newspapers and magazines were distributed. The number of telephone subscribers in urban areas at the end of last year was 13.3 percent higher than in 1983.

The communique pointed out that despite the developments in transport, posts and telecommunications, the services were still not keeping pace with overall national economic development.

Imports, Exports on Rise

OW090845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- Chinese 1984 imports and exports came to 120.12 billion yuan, a 39.7 percent more than in 1983, or 19.6 percent allowing for fluctuating prices and exchange rates, said the State Statistical Bureau here today. The communique on the 1984 national economy says exports were worth 58.06 billion yuan, 32.5 percent up on 1983, and imports 62.06 billion yuan, 47.1 percent up. The bureau says 2.66 billion U.S. dollars of foreign funds was used in 1984, 35.7 percent more than in 1983, including 1.32 billion in loans, 25.7 percent more than in 1983, and 1.34 billion in direct foreign investment, 47.3 percent up. Joint exploration and development of offshore petroleum used 0.52 billion U.S. dollars, 79.3 percent up on 1983.

Last year saw 585 contracts for overseas projects and labor service, worth altogether 1.68 billion U.S. dollars, 82.6 percent more than the previous year. Contracts worth 0.55 billion U.S. dollars were completed, 22 percent up.

Tours and exchanges handled 12.85 million people from 162 countries and regions, 35.6 percent more than in 1983. Foreign exchange from these sources was 1.13 billion U.S. dollars, 20.2 percent up.

DENG REAFFIRMS SYSTEM OF PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

OW082203 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1422 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- In his speech at the national work conference on science and technology on the morning of 7 March Comrade Deng Xiaoping, after expressing his important opinions on scientific and technological work, also discussed international and domestic issues. Concerning domestic affairs, he emphatically urged the people throughout the country to have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline in the course of building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics.

Deng Xiaoping said: At present our domestic situation is very good. I would like to remind you of one thing. That is, in the course of building a socialist society with Chinese characteristics, we must persistently develop both material and spiritual civilization; persistently promote the movement of the five stresses, four beauties, and three loves, and educate the people throughout the country to have lofty ideals, moral integrity, education, and a sense of discipline. Of the last four things, lofty ideals and a sense of discipline are particularly important. We must constantly educate our people, particularly the young, to have lofty ideals. How did we struggle in a very difficult situation, overcome all difficulties, and score victories in the revolution in the past? It was because we had lofty ideals, Marxist faith, and communist faith. What we are doing is a socialist cause, and our ultimate goal is to realize communism. I hope that at no time will the Propaganda Department overlook this point.

The four modernizations which we are undertaking are four socialist modernizations, not modernizations of any other description. All of the policies that we have adopted concerning opening to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy and reform are designed to develop a socialist economy. We permit the development of individual economy, joint ventures, and enterprises with exclusive foreign investment, but the system of socialist public ownership is always the principal part of our economy.

The objective of socialism is to make all the people of China prosperous, not to cause polarization. We would fail if our policies were to lead to polarization. We would indeed go astray if our policies were to produce a new bourgeoisie.

He said: We advocate that some regions become prosperous first, so that they can help backward regions develop in a better way. This does not mean polarization. Likewise, when we advocate that people become prosperous first, we want them to help others to prosper. In short, to ensure a system of public ownership as the principal part of the economy and to make all of the people prosper are fundamental socialist principles which we must uphold. We simply should resolutely adhere to and realize these socialist principles. In the long run, we should ultimately shift to communism. At present some people are worried that China might turn capitalist. We cannot verbally dismiss these worries as nonsense. We should use facts, not empty words, to free their minds of such misgivings and to answer those who want us to become capitalists. Our newspapers, television stations, and all other propaganda media should pay attention to this question. It is particularly necessary to educate the next two generations to foster lofty communist ideals. We definitely should not let our youngsters fall captive to capitalist ideology.

Deng Xiaoping added: In order to realize our ideals, we must have a sense of discipline. The relationship between discipline and freedom is one of unity of opposites. The two are inseparable, and neither of them is dispensable. How can we unite our large country? We must rely on lofty ideals and a sense of discipline. We will gain strength through organizations. If we lack a sense of discipline or lofty ideals, we will be like loose sand, just like in old China. In that case, how can our revolution succeed? How can our construction succeed? At present there are some phenomena that merit our attention. Some organizations have set up many companies and are using state-appropriated funds to do business. There are also other unhealthy tendencies. The masses are greatly dissatisfied with all of these. We want to remind people, particularly the Communists, that they must not engage in such unhealthy practices. Aren't we rectifying the party organizations? We should first rectify these unhealthy tendencies.

Deng Xiaoping said: Some dishonest practices have appeared during the present economic reform. "You have your policies, and I have my countermeasures." The "countermeasures" are indeed many. Communists must strictly observe party discipline. Both party members and nonparty members must abide by the law. Party discipline also calls for this. The highest standard in observing party discipline and the law calls for truly upholding and resolutely implementing the policies of the party and the state. Therefore, we must keep firmly in mind lofty ideals and a sense of discipline at all times. We must let our people, including our children, know that we uphold socialism and communism, and all of the policies we adopted in various respects are for the purpose of developing socialism and for the realization of communism in the future.

CPC COMMISSION MEETS ON PARTY RECTIFICATION

OW081325 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0831 GMT 8 Mar 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Wu Xuelin and XINHUA reporter Luo Changhua; Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0830 GMT on 8 March carries a "public notice" saying that all newspapers should give "front-page prominence" to this item]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- The second-stage party rectification work conference held by the CPC Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification stressed that reform of the economic structure should be unswervingly carried out.

It emphasized that new unhealthy tendencies should be resolutely rectified, that it is necessary to regard the rectification of new unhealthy tendencies, the strengthening of party spirit, and the strengthening of discipline as prominent, important points in the second-stage party rectification work; and that it is necessary to grasp these points firmly and well, thereby promoting and ensuring reform as well as the development of our country's work of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy.

The conference, convened by the Central Committee for Guiding Party Rectification, was held in Beijing from 28 February to 6 March. The central topic on the agenda of the conference was to discuss the questions of how to strengthen leadership, do a good job in the second-stage party rectification work, and consolidate and develop the achievements of the first-stage party rectification, especially the question of resolutely rectifying unhealthy tendencies under the new situation.

The conference maintained that during the second-stage party rectification, it is especially necessary to attach importance to strengthening the education of party spirit and party discipline among the broad masses of party members, and to enhance their ideological and political qualities. After relegating powers to lower levels, it is more than ever necessary to adhere to and strengthen party spirit and to strengthen discipline. Only by so doing, can reform and construction be carried out well and the party's correct policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy be effectively implemented.

Bo Yibo, permanent vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, delivered a long speech at the conference on 28 February. His speech was divided into six parts: 1) the first-stage party rectification work; 2) an estimate of the situation of the current second-stage party rectification work; 3) party rectification must promote reform and ensure reform; 4) conscientiously sort out and expel the "three types of persons," and strengthen the building of leading bodies and the third echelon of leading cadres; 5) do not propagate, but resist feudal superstitions and decadent, backward capitalist ideology; and 6) discuss the work of liaison personnel groups in the past year and the task of inspection personnel groups.

Talking about rectification of new unhealthy tendencies, Comrade Bo Yibo pointed out: Currently there are several most prominent and damaging unhealthy tendencies, namely, that party and government organizations, as well as party and government cadres, engage in commerce; run enterprises; illegally buy and sell state supplies that are in short supply; illegally buy and sell foreign exchange; indiscriminately increase prices; extend loans and issue lottery tickets, sales bonus coupons, and commemorative bonus coupons; unscrupulously distribute money and goods under concocted pretexts; squander public funds and goods for feasting and gift giving purposes; abruptly promote personnel to higher posts and grades; practice formalism; make hypocritical gestures for personal profit; and have other unhealthy tendencies. These unhealthy tendencies seriously violate party discipline, government discipline, and state policies and laws, impair the interests of the state and consumers, interfere in economic construction and the progress of reform of the economic structure, and at the same time corrode the minds of some party members, cadres, and the masses. If the party's work style is incorrect and its discipline not strict, reform cannot be carried out well.

He proposed: "An inch of growth in production justifies a centimeter of increase in welfare. With the spirit of discipline strengthened, the task of reform will always be successful." It is necessary to resolutely stop new unhealthy tendencies through party rectification.

On 4 March, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, presided over a meeting of the Central Secretariat, in which he listened to a report on the conference made by the office of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, carried out discussions, and made policy decisions. On 5 March, Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Yu Qiuli, Song Renqiong, He Qiaomei, Yao Yilin, Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Hu Qili, Qiao Shi, Hao Jianxiu, Bo Yibo, Wu Xiuquan, Cheng Zhihua, Wang Heting, Hong Xuezhi, Zheng Tianxiang, Yang Yichen, Kang Keqing, and other comrades, received the comrades attending the conference and also attended the conference.

Bo Yibo, permanent vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification presided over the conference on 5 March. Entrusted by the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, relayed at the conference four important views of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee on the second-stage party rectification work. The main contents of the four views are as follows:

1. The conference unanimously endorsed Comrade Bo Yibo's important speech delivered on behalf of the CPC Central Committee at the 28 February conference on the second-stage party rectification work. The conference maintained: The speech summed up the first-stage party rectification work, analyzed the situation and tasks confronting the second-stage party rectification in an all-round way, and presented relevant measures and methods for implementing the CPC Central Committee's recent important instructions on rectifying new unhealthy tendencies. The party committees at various levels must earnestly carry these out by closely integrating this with their respective actual conditions.

Concerning the tasks and emphasis confronting the second-stage party rectification work, the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee held: Generally speaking, they are tasks set forth in the decision on party rectification, namely, the achievement of ideological unity, the rectification of the party's style of work, the strengthening of discipline, and the purification of the party organization. However, emphasis must differ according to the present actual conditions. The second-stage party rectification must focus on rectifying unhealthy tendencies, strengthening party spirit and discipline, and grasping the work firmly and well. In the meantime, it is necessary to continue to seriously eliminate the "left," correct operational guiding ideologies, thoroughly negate the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution," sort out the "three types of persons," readjust leading bodies, select and promote the third echelon of leadership, as well as other work.

2. Not only the whole party must rectify new unhealthy tendencies, but the various party, government, and military organs and leading cadres must set an example in rectifying unhealthy tendencies. Particularly, the various departments and committees of party, government, and military organs must take the lead and set an exemplary role. The CPC Central Committee will convene a conference for leading cadres of the various departments and committees of party, government, and military organs in the middle or latter part of March to discuss the situation, tasks, responsibilities, and policies, and to further mobilize and make arrangements for the work.

3. In rectifying unhealthy tendencies, the party committees at all levels must assume responsibility, enhance understanding, and take action. Responsibility must be pinned first on the secretaries of party committees and party groups in whose departments, localities, and units the new unhealthy tendencies have occurred, and malpractice such as abusing power for personal gains and self-interest at the expense of the public have not been dealt with or promptly corrected.

4. In view of the prevalence of the current new unhealthy tendencies, particular stress must be laid on strengthening education on party spirit, and in particular on strictly enforcing party discipline. We must not simply rectify the new unhealthy tendencies, but must enhance party spirit and strengthen education of the rank-and-file party members and cadres on the fundamental purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people.

On the basis of seriously investigating the situation concerning the new unhealthy tendencies, the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission must consider some typical cases of serious errors which have caused grave damages for severe punishment, and make public such cases in the newspapers as a warning to others. Those who bear the greatest responsibility must either be removed from their posts or expelled from the party. All economic benefits acquired must be returned or compensated for in full, and those who have violated the law must be punished according to the law.

Hu Qili emphasized: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11 CPC Central Committee, certainly both the political and economic situations in our country have been very good. They have been good not just for 1 year but for successive years. Our national economy has shown a good trend marked by sustained, steady, and coordinated development. The living standards of urban and rural people have continued to improve. The political situation characterized by stability and unity has been steadily developing. All this is the result of our efforts to make economic reform and to open ourselves to the outside world on the basis of readjusting the national economy. They constitute a good foundation for us to continue to advance. The several new unhealthy tendencies that have appeared at this time are nonessential issues. While we should not be bewildered by these unhealthy tendencies and lose our presence of mind, we should in no way treat them lightly. If we do not resolutely stop them but let them spread unchecked, they will undoubtedly have a very detrimental effect on the cause of our party and state. During the last few months, the party Central Committee and the State Council have issued a dozen documents and rules aimed at correcting the new unhealthy tendencies. Many localities and departments have begun to implement these documents and rules thoroughly and conscientiously, and in some cases certain results have already been achieved. However, there are also some localities, departments, and units which have thus far turned a deaf ear to the repeated injunctions made by the party Central Committee and the State Council and continued to persist in their old ways. This is a serious phenomenon showing lack of organization and discipline, and, therefore, must be resolutely corrected. We must learn how to strengthen the work of building our party ideologically and organizationally and, through the rectification of work style, learn how to enhance party spirit, and how to tighten party discipline under the new circumstances as we make reforms, open to the outside world, and enliven the economy.

Putting emphasis on checking the new unhealthy tendencies does not mean simply that we should return to the old road and stick to the old way in doing everything. Instead, it means the need to rectify our party style and to promote reforms and the work of opening to the outside world. In correcting the new unhealthy tendencies, it is imperative to act unwaveringly according to the guidelines and demarcation lines [jie xian 3954 7098] given in the recent documents of the party Central Committee and the State Council and do a good job by seeking truth from facts. We must see to it that the problems are resolved but no disruption is caused. The party Central Committee believes that with the wisdom and strength of all comrades in the party, the second-stage work of party rectification can surely be done with even more splendid results and can serve still better the purpose of achieving the general objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of this century.

Yu Qiuli, deputy secretary-general of the Central Military Commission; Wang Heshou, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; and Qiao Shi, head of the Organization Department of the CPC Central Committee, also spoke at the conference on 5 March concerning doing successful work in party rectification, especially on the question of correcting the new unhealthy tendencies.

Attending the second-stage party rectification work conference were responsible persons of party rectification offices of party committees of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities; members of the inspection tour groups for second-stage party rectification to be sent soon to various localities by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification; members of liaison groups for first-stage party rectification dispatched by this commission; responsible comrades of party rectification work guidance groups for the 10 categories of central and state organs; and responsible comrades of the party rectification office for the whole Army. Responsible persons of departments and commissions under the central and state organs in charge of party rectification work attended the conference on 28 February and 5 March as observers.

Focusing attention on the central theme of this conference, the participating comrades earnestly discussed the speeches given by Bo Yibo, Hu Qili, and other comrades and made many very good suggestions on how to implement thoroughly the four important opinions given by the Secretariat of the party Central Committee. Through study and discussion, they became fully confident in making a success of the second-stage party rectification work and in consolidating and developing the achievements scored in the first stage of this work.

ZHAO, DENG YINGCHAO ADDRESS WOMEN'S DAY RECEPTION

OW090048 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 8 Mar 85

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Xiao Du and XINHUA reporter Sun Xiaoming]

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- Kang Keqing, president of the All-China Women's Federation, said at a reception held by the All-China Women's Federation today to mark the "8 March" International Working Women's Day: Chinese women, like all other peace-loving women in the world, hope for happiness and tranquility in their families, the healthy growth of their children, and prosperity for their motherland.

Present at today's reception were wives of diplomatic envoys in China; women diplomats; foreign women experts working in Beijing; women scholars; wives of foreign experts; foreign women visitors; women compatriots from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and overseas in Beijing; and representatives of women of various circles in Beijing.

In the banquet hall of the Great Hall of the People, decorated with peace dove motifs, Zhao Ziyang, Deng Yingchao, Chen Muhua, Hao Jianxiu, and Cheng Zihua proposed zestful toasts to the women. Premier Zhao extended warm festival greetings to the women in China and the rest of the world on behalf of the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council. He toasted increased friendship between the Chinese women and women in other parts of the world. He wished that Chinese women in other parts of the world would work together to defend world peace and uphold international justice.

Regarding the ongoing reform in China, he said: the current reform of far-reaching significance has a bearing on the future of our country, as well as the destiny of women. He hoped that the women of all nationalities in all circles in China would display an enterprising and pioneering spirit and achieve new successes in production, work, and reforms.

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CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Seeing the great number of women of all nationalities from various countries and circles present at today's reception, Deng Yingchao recalled with deep feeling the first time she participated in an "8 March" meeting when she was a young woman. She said: The purpose of our annual Women's Day celebration is to strengthen the unity between Chinese women of all nationalities and all circles in China. The celebration is for promoting friendship and persistently struggling for the liberation of women in the world and for freedom and peace among all humankind.

The reception was presided over by Zhang Guoying, first secretary of the Secretariat and vice president of the All-China Women's Federation. Other vice presidents of the Women's Federation attended the reception. They included Luo Qiong, Lei Jieqiong, Li Wenyi, Guo Liwen, Lin Liyun, Ngapoi Cedain Zhoigar, and Wang Xiuying.

Also present at the reception were female responsible persons of all departments under the party Central Committee and the State Council and various democratic parties in addition to well-known women from various Beijing circles.

GOBI NUCLEAR TEST SITE DEVELOPED, OCCUPIED

OW090928 Beijing XINHUA in English 0914 GMT 9 Mar 85

["Nuclear Test Base Becomes an Oasis" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 9 (XINHUA) -- A million trees have been planted around China's nuclear test base in the Gobi Desert over the past 20 years. Trees now shade roads, houses and research blocks, and there are also some 100 hectares of woods full of birds and wild animals. Holes are being dug to plant another 200,000 trees this year.

Many varieties grow at the base, including the white poplar, French parasol, willow and elm and many fruit trees. Every courtyard has a flower bed and lawn. In addition, vegetables are grown on 270 hectares of fields reclaimed from the desert. A reservoir has been built to supply melted snow water for irrigation. China exploded its first nuclear device in 1964.

AIR FORCE SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE UNIT DESCRIBED

HK110425 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0347 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Article by Cai Shanwu: "A Sharp Sword in the Vast Sky -- The Growth of the Air Force's Surface-to-Air Missile Unit" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- In a certain surface-to-air missile position in north China, guided missiles produced by China pointed toward the blue sky. They seemed anxious to be shot. Suddenly, "information on the enemy" came through the guidance system: "'Enemy aircraft!' bearing...."

The young commander firmly ordered: "Follow the target and resolutely destroy it!" As soon as the cunning "enemy aircraft" came within range, the commander shouted an order and the operator pressed the launch button. The "enemy aircraft" was shot down with only one shot. That was a combat exercise performed with live ammunition by the surface-to-air missile unit of the PLA Air Force.

The Air Force's surface-to-air missile unit is dubbed "a sharp sword in the vast sky." It has developed from the "seed troops," which were praised by Marshal He Long before his death. The unit was organized in the late 1950's. Only a few years after its birth, it made the achievement of shooting down 5 U-2 spy aircraft and high-altitude reconnaissance planes.

On 7 October, 1959, a high-altitude reconnaissance plane stole into the sky above north China in an attempt to spy on Beijing. It was shot down by the surface-to-air missile unit with one shot. That was the first time an aircraft was shot down with a surface-to-air missile in the history of air defense. Zhu De, Li Fuchun, He Long, Chen Xi, Xu Xiangqian, and Luo Ruiqing personally went to the spot to have a look at the wreckage of the enemy plane.

In 1960, the enemy sent a U-2 strategic reconnaissance plane, which was then dubbed "the blessed son of heaven." Again, the plane was shot down by the unit. Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai heard the reports presented by the leaders of the unit and Mao Zedong praised them, saying: "Well done!"

In 1968, with new techniques, the unit shot down a pilotless high-altitude reconnaissance plane launched by the enemy.

As the People's Air Force expands, the "seed troops" steadily supply "seeds" to the surface-to-air missile unit. In this way, the number of divisions and regiments of surface-to-air missile troops grows.

In order to improve the scientific and cultural knowledge of the professionals and senior commanding cadres, the leadership department of the Air Force has devoted vigorous efforts to building China's first guided missile institute and to turning this institute of higher learning under the surface-to-air missile unit into an important base for training professionals.

At present, several thousand intellectuals are either teaching or doing military, political, or technological work within the surface-to-air missile unit. Over 50 percent of the leading cadres at the divisional and regimental levels are college graduates. All the division commanders are college graduates from the appropriate departments.

Viewed from the angle of equipment, training, tactical studies, the building of positions, and deployment, this surface-to-air missile unit constitutes a new type of troop establishment with Chinese characteristics. The number of type-A combat regiments and type-A combat battalions has doubled and redoubled. In recent years, the performance of the Air Force's guided missile unit in target practice has been excellent. Seldom in the past did they perform so well. With the surface-to-air missiles designed and produced by China, which are like sharp swords planted facing upward in the divine land, the commanders and fighters guard the motherland's vast territorial sky day and night.

YU QIULI STRESSES PLACING RET'RED CADRES

OW100216 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 9 Mar 85

[By reporter Xu Keyao]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- At today's national work conference on placement of retired Army cadres, cadres on convalescence leave, and demobilized soldiers, Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, said that we should now start to transfer the management of these cadres to local authorities and carry out this work actively step by step in a planned way.

He pointed out that having local authorities take over the placement of retired Army cadres is a political task common to the whole party, the whole Army, and people of the whole country.

Yu Qiuli said that since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the placement of retired cadres and cadres on convalescence leave. Central leading comrades have repeatedly emphasized that our party should make proper arrangements for the political treatment and life of those veteran comrades who have contributed to the revolution. He said that we must properly understand the central leading comrades' suggestions and acquire a profound understanding of this work's significance to national and Army construction.

Yu Qiuli pointed out that all veteran comrades, military or civilian, are party cadres and a valuable resource. We are all responsible and duty-bound to make arrangements for these **veteran comrades**. All comrades, especially military and local comrades directly responsible for this work, should foster the idea that serving retired cadres is serving the four modernizations, and serving defense construction is a concrete action serving the overall interests of the nation.

The CPC Central Committee pointed out in a circular issued as early as September 1980 that the management of retired Army cadres should be gradually transferred to local authorities and that it is necessary to make preparations actively and set the stage for a smooth transfer. Last December the State Council and the Central Military Commission again issued a circular clearly setting the limits of retired Army cadres to be transferred to local authorities for placement and their treatment after the transfer. The circular also made proper arrangements for the establishment and staffing of management organs, the allocation of vehicles and funds, and other matters.

Retired Army cadres currently designated for transfer are those who meet the qualifications provided by the 1982 Document No 16 of the State Council and the Central Military Commission, or cadres at and below the regimental level or administrative grade 16 and those who hold equivalent posts (job titles) and grades who enlisted during the war of liberation as well as cadres at and below the battalion level or administrative grade 19 and those who hold equivalent posts (job titles) and grades who enlisted during the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

The national work conference on the placement of retired Army cadres, cadres on convalescence leave, and demobilized soldiers opened 7 March. The conference was convened by the Ministry of Civil Affairs and the PLA General Political Department at the request of the State Council and the Central Military Commission. Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu and Zhu Yunqian, deputy director of the General Political Department, spoke at the opening session. State Councillor Wang Bingqian spoke at today's session. He emphasized the implementation of the placement of retired Army cadres and urged localities to work hard to complete preparations in the first half of this year and to begin placing group after group of retired army cadres in the second half. He called for proper arrangements for housing, medical care, employment of dependents, establishment and staffing of management organs, and allocation of vehicles.

YANG SHANGKUN MEETS TABLE TENNIS TEAM 10 MAR

OW101800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese paddlers to the 38th world table tennis championships were encouraged today by Yang Shangkun, honorary chairman of the Chinese Table Tennis Association, to play the level best of their skills and display fine sportsmanship at the upcoming world championships.

Yang Shangkun made this statement when he received all members of the Chinese table tennis delegation led by Xu Yinsheng here this evening.

He pointed out that with a good foundation for competitive table tennis, China is renowned for its powerful skills in this sport. That is why paddlers of some countries are trying to defeat the Chinese players, especially at the forthcoming world championship due to be staged in Sweden reputed for its very remarkable skills in table tennis. When two teams meet, the stronger squad wins. He hoped that the Chinese table tennis players will give a good account of themselves and display fine sportsmanship to win honour for their motherland.

Li Menghua, minister of the Chinese State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was present on the occasion.

The Chinese delegation will leave for Goteborg, Sweden, in two groups on March 20 and 24 to participate in the world championship slated for March 28 to April 7.

WAN LI SPEAKS TO COMMITTEE ON AFFORESTATION

OW100832 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1138 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Zhengzhou, 9 Mar (XINHUA) -- "Push the Movement of Afforesting the Motherland to a New Stage Where More Down-to-Earth and More Effective Results Can Be Accomplished" -- speech by Vice Premier of the State Council Wan Li at the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Greening Committee on 6 March 1985.

Comrades: The Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Greening Committee has just heard the afforestation reports given by responsible comrades of Henan Province and Shangqiu Prefecture. The leading comrades of several central departments have also put forward very good ideas. The session has also discussed and adopted "suggestions for division of the greening task with individual responsibility among the various departments" and the "proposal for planting commemorative trees and developing commemorative forests." The meeting has been a success.

Over the past several years the central authorities have been emphasizing the need to exert great efforts to plant trees and seed grass, stressing that more liberal forestry policies should be adopted, that larger plots of privately-owned hills should be allocated to the peasants, that more households should be encouraged to engage in forestry production, that systems of responsibility in forestry production should be established and perfected, that reorganization and reform of state-operated tree farms and cooperative tree farms should be accelerated, that the popularization of forestry sciences and technology and other services should be expedited, and that the initiative among the broad masses of peasants and forestry workers should be further encouraged. All these policies are meant to expedite the afforestation of all the barren hills and barren land, and all other sites that can be afforested, and gradually build up a good ecological environment, in which agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry can develop harmoniously to keep up with the needs of the four modernizations as well as the people's material and cultural needs.

Our country has large tracts of barren hills and barren land suitable for planting trees and seeding grass. The potentials of planting trees near villages, along roads and streams and by houses are enormous. Unless these places are afforested there can hardly be a fundamental change in the outlook of our country. Our country should not merely emphasize its economic and cultural needs; it should emphasize even more the spiritual needs of its people, the needs of its cities and towns, and its natural environment. Afforestation is an important element in satisfying such needs. Can we say that our attitude changes when our cities and towns have no woodlands and our barren hills and barren land are not afforested?

Although we have to afforest so many barren hills and barren land and the gigantic task requires years of hard work, the task of improving the needs of our land certainly can be accomplished so long as each and every one of us pays great attention to it and perseveres. The rapid development and successes achieved by Shaanxi's Yulin, Henan's Yu County and Shangqiu Prefecture, Xinjiang's Hetian, Gansu's Dingxi and other typical examples are powerful proof. People throughout the country must reaffirm this confidence. That is why our Greening Committee has to meet every year to review its work and advance new plans every year so that afforestation can constantly advance.

Now I would like to present some ideas concerning afforestation in the near future. First, we must proceed with our work penetratingly and in a down-to-earth manner and accomplish the afforestation projects set forth by the party Central Committee and the State Council.

Afforesting our country is a great cause, which requires confidence and fortitude, and not spasmodic efforts. We must persevere and consider our motherland's afforestation as a gigantic task that must be carried out from generation to generation. The attitude of disregarding the task after working hard on it for a year or two is unacceptable, because while it looks phenomenal, the results are insubstantial. Even more unacceptable is the attitude of paying attention only to how many trees have been planted, and not how many trees can live, because that way of doing things is totally ineffective and a waste of human effort. Although figures of many places show that sizable areas have been afforested each year, facts show that not many trees have survived. That should serve as a profound lesson. We must make sure that what we plant will survive.

Our previous afforestation work should be appropriately estimated. Seen from the angle of some regions, the achievements are indeed significant; but seen from the standpoint of the entire country, which has 9.6 million square kilometers, the nation's ecological environment has not yet been improved, and some localities have not yet been totally recovered from the ravages done to them after the founding of the republic. We should be sober-minded as far as this issue is concerned. The nation's rural areas are presently engaged in restructuring their production. While it is essential to energetically develop agricultural, industrial and sideline production that yields quick results, we must make efforts to encourage forestry development which yields far-reaching results lest it be overlooked. We should draw up effective plans, intensify scientific research, popularize science and technology, take effective measures and work even harder to speed up afforestation. We must broaden the view of afforestation, give importance to all kinds of trees, shrubs and grasses in a way appropriate to local conditions, and do practical work so as to achieve the expected results.

Second, the state, collectives and industrials should exert efforts simultaneously. The issue of the operational viability of state-operated and cooperative tree farms should be earnestly resolved. Their operation should be restructured and their decision-making authority should be respected. The system should be specialized, contracted responsibilities based primarily on family-operated tree farms should be promoted, and their cooperation with other units should be broadened. Their production should be energetically restructured so that their production of community products can be developed, their long-range projects can be supported by projects that yield quick results, and their forestry development can be supported by sideline production.

Cooperative tree farm operations should be based on their actual situation, and need not be totally identical. The matter of revenue distribution should be properly settled to ensure that the masses really benefit.

The task of returning farmland on steep mountainous slopeland to forestry and animal husbandry should be intensified.

The solutions to this problem have been clearly defined in the No 1 Document of the CPC Central Committee this year. All localities should, in accordance with their specific situations, handle the problem in a planned and systematic manner and seriously deal with the problem of food grain and other practical problems after farming has been replaced. Slope land where farming has been replaced may be assigned to the former farming households for development. Such a project must be meticulously planned to ensure its smooth and steady progress and the gradual achievement of a good production cycle in mountainous areas.

The national obligatory tree-planting movement must continue. The ways adopted by various localities, such as working out unified plans; dividing up the work and assigning a part to each individual or group for various greening projects like planting commemorative trees; developing commemorative woodlands; building peasants' parks; or paying money for tree-planting services, and so forth, are all good measures. We should earnestly summarize our experiences and do our work in a practical manner so that our work will improve annually.

Third, cities must take the lead in afforestation. Cities are densely populated political, economic and cultural centers. Successful afforestation of cities is highly significant for building a fine, pollution-free and comfortable environment good for work and study. The three big cities, namely Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai; capitals of various provinces and autonomous regions; historical and cultural cities; and major scenic and tourism cities must strive to achieve a relatively significant change in beautifying their environment in the next 4 or 5 years by planting more trees in urban areas. Thanks to protracted efforts, 20.8 percent of Beijing today is covered by trees; and because of its diverse and unique ways of afforestation in different localities, Beijing has won very favorable comments from people both at home and abroad. Under proper planning, sodded courtyards and miniature parks, pastures and gardens are now ubiquitous in Tianjin. Such small green plots, which people cherish, have a total area of 102 hectares, accounting for 24 percent of the city's afforested areas and pastures.

Despite numerous tall buildings, dense population and extremely limited space for afforestation, Shanghai has worked out a meticulous afforestation plan of its own. Trees are planted wherever some small space is available. People living in all buildings are encouraged to grow plants on balconies, rooftops and on top of various types of simple sheds. Such new ways of expanding green space vertically have made the city look greener, and have expanded the city's tree coverage to 9.1 percent.

Many other medium-size and small cities, such as Shanxi's Linfen, Henan's Luoyang, and Guangdong's Foshan, have also achieved fairly good successes in changing their urban appearance. The experiences such advanced typical examples have gained should be exchanged and disseminated. Overall afforestation plans should be worked out, so that urban construction and afforestation projects can be coordinated. Measures to preserve green spaces should be adopted. Afforestation responsibilities should be fulfilled, and their method of fulfillment examined. While the major cities should continue to attend to their afforestation projects, small cities and towns should also expedite their afforestation. New cities, and cities to be rebuilt, must include afforestation projects in their construction plans. The Central Greening Committee and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection must step up formulating the standards of urban afforestation so that afforestation projects can be carried out by stages and by groups under more efficient guidance, inspection and supervision.

Fourth, all trades and professions must discharge their responsibility of making afforestation a success.

In recent years all trades and professions have attached great attention to afforestation and their achievements have been significant. The PLA has been taking the lead in that. Not only are their barracks districts expeditiously and successfully afforested, they are hailed in all quarters for giving great assistance to local authorities in planting trees and seeding grass.

Under the call and organization of the CYL Central Committee, the broad masses of young people have extensively participated in afforestation, giving play to their role as a vital new force. The coal, petroleum, railways, communications, water resources and electric power, civil aviation, agricultural and land development, educational, metallurgical and light industrial departments have all included afforestation projects in their agendas and have accomplished significant successes in light of their individual situations. They should continue to work hard in the future to accomplish their afforestation assignments and work out feasible afforestation plans for units under their individual departments, pointing out specific requirements, giving efficient inspection and guidance, and solving relevant practical problems. They should follow regulations in withdrawing and controlling the afforestation budgets and expand money on proper projects. Certain departments, which are in control of some districts that are closely related to the local peasants, should cooperate with them in afforesting those districts. Certain localities have relatively large tracts of barren hills and barren land. Under agreements, as long as they have the resources the local military units or factories and mines should be given parts of the barren hills and land for afforestation, or for other long-term projects that can serve the production and livelihood of soldiers and people. Departments in charge of forestry and public parks should assist them by providing them the needed technology and saplings.

Fifth, the forestry law should be properly publicized and implemented. The "Republic of China forestry law" adopted and promulgated by the Seventh Session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee became effective on 1 January this year. All localities in the country must firmly implement the law. They must broadly publicize the forestry law penetratingly, making sure that the law's fundamental principles and specific regulations are known to every household. They must correctly understand the relationship between adopting more liberal forestry policies and strictly controlling forestry resources. The purpose of adopting more liberal policies is to arouse the masses' enthusiasm in developing forestry resources and enlivening economic development in mountainous areas and forest zones, whereas strictly controlling forestry resources is meant for safeguarding the common interest of the state and the people. The purposes of the two policies are identical. We must clearly explain such principles and relevant policies and regulations to the masses, emancipate their minds and do away with their worries so that they will invest their labor and money in developing forestry resources and become affluent.

Cadres at all levels must take the lead in abiding by law and order and set an example in cherishing and protecting the woodlands. Disputes over ownership of trees and woodlands should be handled through consultations, taking the interests of the whole into consideration, so that all hidden perils will be removed. We must mobilize the masses to promulgate local rules to stop reckless logging and maintain long-term stability in forest zones.

All old regulations and rules formulated by various regions and departments must be abolished or revised should they contravene the forestry law. Now we have a law, and we must abide by it and enforce it, and whoever violates it should be investigated and dealt with. We must guard against all unhealthy tendencies appearing under the new situation, and strictly handle all cases of malfeasance, defalcation and ravaging woodland resources and poaching rare animals.

My purpose in discussing these several issues is to help party committees and governments at all levels understand that they should continue to strengthen their leadership over afforestation so that it will be carried out in a more down-to-earth manner this year. The operating organs of all greening committees can only be reinforced, and not weakened, so that they can fulfill their responsibilities effectively and really give play to their role in guiding, coordinating, supervising and inspecting afforestation.

Now spring has come, and afforestation and grass seeding are developing from the south to the north. All localities should lose no time in mobilizing and organizing the masses to push the movement of afforesting the motherland to a new stage, where more down-to-earth and more effective results can be accomplished, and to continue to push forward the great cause of beautifying the motherland and benefiting future generations.

WAN LI, LIU JIE INSPECT HENAN AFFORESTATION

HK090155 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpts] On 8 March, State Council Vice Premier Wan Li, accompanied by Henan Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liu Jie, inspected afforestation work in Shangqiu Prefecture.

Returning after their inspection, Wan Li and the other leading comrades received responsible comrades of Shangqiu Prefecture, county, and city. He told everybody that Shangqiu Prefecture has scored great achievements in afforestation. Wan Li said: In the past, I came here during the Huaihai campaign. There are very great changes now. I hope you will achieve great transformation.

XI ZHONGXUN PAYS LAST RESPECTS TO SONG ZHENTING

OW090949 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1202 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) — Comrade Song Zhenting, member of the 6th CPPCC National Committee and advisor to the Central Party School, died in Beijing on 15 February 1985, aged 64. A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Song Zhenting was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery Auditorium this morning.

Comrades Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Deng Liqun, and Yang Chengwu, as well as friends of Comrades Song Zhenting, a total of 300 people, attended the ceremony. Comrade Hu Yaobang, Qiao Shi, Liu Lantao, Wang Heshou, Zhang Aiping, and Hong Xuezhi, as well as the CPPCC National Committee, the General Office of the CPC Central Committee, the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department, the Central Party School, the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee, the Yanji CPC Committee, and the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee sent wreaths.

Comrade Song Zhenting was a resident of Yanji, Jilin Province. He joined the revolution in 1936, and was admitted to the CPC in 1937. He was formerly researcher for the Philosophy Research Office of the Yanan Marxism-Leninism College, chief editor of the front page of DONGBEI RIBAO, secretary of the Yanji CPC Committee, Standing Committee member of the Jilin Provincial CPC Committee and director of the Propaganda Department, and dean of the Central Party School. He was also deputy to the 12th national party congress. He had loyally and conscientiously dedicated himself to the party's culture, propaganda, theory, and education cause over the past few decades. He led a lifetime of revolution and dedicated himself to the communist cause.

During his illness, Comrades Hu Yaobang, Wang Zhen, Song Renqiong, Hong Xuezhi, Jiang Nanxiang, and other comrades of the party committee of the Central Party School called on him in the hospital.

LI DESHENG ENCOURAGES ACTION ON LOCAL DISEASES

HK110233 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 March Li Desheng, member of Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, head of the Central Leadership Group for Preventing and Curing Local Diseases, and commander of Shenyang Military Region, listened to a report delivered in the Chengdu Military Region Headquarters by Sichuan Vice Governor Liu Chunfu on the prevention and cure of local diseases in Sichuan.

Li Desheng said: The provincial CPC Committee and government have attached great importance to preventing and curing local diseases. They have basically investigated the situation regarding these diseases in Sichuan and taken some appropriate steps. Their work has been successful. However, like the CPC Central Committee, they must attach all the more importance to the people's health, be concerned for their sufferings, and make the people happy.

Li Desheng also stressed: The work of preventing and curing local diseases is a matter for making the people happy and an issue related to the people's health. The departments concerned must closely cooperate and organize comprehensive treatment measures. Local disease prevention and cure leadership groups and offices must carry out in-depth investigation, find out the situation, and act as good staff officers. The work must also be linked to curing poverty and making the people prosperous; with improved productive forces and living standards, the incidence of local diseases can be reduced.

GU MU COMMENTS ON REFORMS AT GUANGZHOU INSPECTION

HK100658 Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RI'AO In Chinese 3 Mar 85 p 1

[Report by reporter Deng Xiucheng: "While Inspecting Guangzhou, Gu Mu Hopes Guangzhou Will Take the Lead in Conducting Reforms and Opening to the Outside."]

[Text] When inspecting Guangzhou, Gu Mu, secretary of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and state councillor, said: "Guangzhou has done good work. Various fields have been greatly developed. We must fully understand the role that the city has played in opening to the outside and reforming. Also we must further strengthen management and build the city even better."

Comrade Gu Mu arrived at Guangzhou after inspecting the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone. On the afternoon of 1 March Comrade Gu Mu, accompanied by Secretary of the provincial CPC Committee Wei Nansheng and Secretary of Guangzhou CPC Committee Xu Shijie and so forth visited the Huanan [5478 0589] computer company, the Bai Yun [4101 0061] radio factory and the Garden Hotel. After visiting the Huanan computer company, Comrade Gu Mu wrote in the signature book: "Develop computer industry; greet the new technological revolution."

On the morning of 2 March responsible comrades of the Guangzhou CPC Committee and government reported to Comrade Gu Mu on the situation of opening to the outside, reforming, party rectification, making preparations for the economic and technological development zone, and so on. The responsible comrades also told him of some plans and suggestions about the city's future work.

After listening to the reports, Comrade Gu Mu pointed out: Guangzhou has done good work. Various fields were greatly developed last year. The comrades' minds have been greatly emancipated through conducting reforms and opening to the outside, and management work has been firmly grasped. These are the good points. It was also good that the city CPC Committee has proposed the struggle goal of "accomplishing four tasks within 3 years," and suggestions on beautifying Guangzhou. He said that Guangzhou occupies a special position in the national work of opening to the outside world. Neighboring on Hong Kong and Macao, the city lies at the rear of the Shenzhen and Zhuhai Special Economic Zones, as well as the open zone of the Zhu Jiang Delta. The hinterland of a large developmental zone, it is also the capital of Guangdong Province and the key city of southern China. Furthermore, the city has a fairly sound foundation in such areas as municipal construction, management level, and science and technology.

The city has also accumulated much experience in conducting reforms and opening to the outside. He hoped that Guangzhou would further probe into ways and accumulate experiences in conducting reforms and opening to the outside, take the lead in these areas, and uphold high standards in municipal construction and beautifying the city. We must set high standards for the economic and technological development zone, which is under preparation, as well as for the technical transformation of old enterprises. Comrade Gu Mu said: We must pay attention to both quantity and quality when developing the economy. Guangzhou must make still greater contributions to the state by striving for progress in improving production technology levels.

Comrade Gu Mu also stressed: The practices of economic structural reform and the principle of opening to the outside world are unswerving. But we should further strengthen management so as to consolidate guidance and promote and safeguard the work of opening to the outside world. In places where it is more open, we should improve management work. Only thus can we make the reforms and the work of opening to the outside develop healthily as well as win new victories.

LI PENG INSPECTS FLOODED AREAS OF HENAN

OW081904 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Zhengzhou, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng made an inspection trip this week to Zhumadian in Henan Province, where two million people have been affected by severe flooding. The low-lying southern Henan area has been hit by flooding in each of the past several years. In 1984, 730,000 hectares of cropland were inundated, leaving more than two million people short of grain, relief funds and food helped see local residents safely through the winter. During his trip, which took place from March 5 to 7, Li inspected a reservoir which was damaged in an earlier flood in 1975 and is now under repair. He also called at a peasant home in the most seriously stricken area, Niuzhuang village in Xinchai County.

VICE PREMIER TIAN JIYUN VISITS RURAL SHANDONG

OW070651 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1738 GMT 6 Mar 85

[By reporter Guo Xiusheng]

[Text] Jinan, 6 Mar (XINHUA) -- While visiting some families engaged in specialized production in the rural areas of Taian, Shandong, on 6 March, Vice Premier of the State Council Tian Jiyun urged them to explore new areas of development so as to accomplish still bigger successes.

Tian Jiyun visited two families in Sanli village in suburban Taian following a meeting with representatives of families engaged in farming, breeding, processing, transportation, and food businesses. He listened to their reports about their accomplishments in the past several years, the changes in the rural areas, and their future plans.

During the meeting with representatives of families engaged in specialized production, some families informed the vice premier that their income of tens of thousands of yuan and even over 100,000 yuan during the past several years has prompted other families to work hard to become affluent together. Tian Jiyun pointed out: Certain people worry that polarization might appear in the rural areas. I think they do not have to worry about this. First of all, our socialist system is a system of public ownership, which is essential for preventing polarization. Second, it is the state's policy to encourage and support the peasants to become affluent together, and we have adopted, and will continue to adopt, certain measures to assist the hard-pressed areas and people. Third, we should trust the peasants' socialist consciousness. When they have grown affluent they will sponsor some public welfare projects to help the less fortunate people. While there are differences in affluence and living standards in the rural areas, the situation of the old society characterized by the scene "behind the vermilion gates meat and wine go to waste while out on the road lie the bones of those frozen to death" certainly will not reappear.

Commenting on the actual situation of Taian Prefecture, Comrade Tian Jiyun stressed that Taian Prefecture should pay attention to giving scope to its advantages in its economic development. He said: Farming is one of the many advantages in Taian. Taian is a grain producing prefecture, and many countries in this prefecture are suitable for developing farming business. They should never overlook grain production, and we should consider all other problems on this basis. It is the state's policy to promote, not restrict grain production.

Another Taian advantage is its breeding business. However, only when grain production has been developed can its breeding business be developed. The issue today is we must exert great efforts to promote animal husbandry so that our grain can be turned into other foods. When animal husbandry has been developed, it will in turn provide large amounts of organic manure for grain production. Our land cannot depend totally on chemical fertilizer. Its organic contents must be replenished. This is a very important question.

Taian's third advantage is its tourism. Tai Shan, which is on top of the list of the nation's five most famous mountains, is a priceless treasure, and the prefecture should work energetically to develop its tourism, and it must also develop tertiary industry to supplement it. China's service trade today is very weak, and it is urgently in need of growth. In the future we should make tertiary trade a trade people envy and want to engage in for the rest of their lives. The key factor lies in elevating their economic and political status. We should use the media and policies to encourage people to engage in tertiary industry, which is a trade with a great future for development. I am sure a considerable number of peasants in the rural areas will switch to that field someday.

Tian Jiyun also heard a report about the work of Feicheng County in Taian Prefecture. Accompanying Tian Jiyun during the inspection were Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of Shandong; Ma Zongchen, secretary of the Taian Prefectural CPC Committee, and other comrades. Prior to his visit to Taian Prefecture, Comrade Tian Jiyun also inspected Shengli oil field and the Liuhang village of Boshan District in Zibo Municipality.

CHEN MUHUA INAUGURATES NEW BEIJING TAXI FIRM

OW081144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1038 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- A new taxi company serving women, children and old people started business here today, International Women's Day. With 100 cars imported from Japan, the "Anle" (peace and happiness) Taxi Company is run by the Beijing Children's Welfare Foundation.

Li Gangzhong, chairwoman of the Beijing Women's Federation, said the new venture will greatly help ease the taxi shortage in Beijing, especially for sectors of society who need them most, when she addressed the opening ceremony.

Beijing's taxi service has an average of one car per 100 residents, and complaints about poor service are frequent. Women in labor are particularly at risk because of delays in getting to hospitals.

Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, cut the ribbon at the ceremony. Among other leaders present were Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, Zhang Cuoying, vice-president of the All-China Women's Federation, and Beijing Major Chen Xitong.

CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICIAL ON DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

OW101534 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 10 (XINHUA) -- Local governments have in recent years adopted a series of measures to make it easier for the demobilized Chinese soldiers to return to civilian life. Since the majority of the demobilized soldiers go back to their home villages in the countryside, where the job responsibility system based on households has been in practice for a number of years, the local governments provide them with interest-free or low-interest loans for starting their own business. Thus, large numbers of demobilized soldiers from the countryside have become well-to-do drivers, food processors, and poultry farmers, a Civil Affairs Ministry official said.

Training courses are offered to them if they hope to enter specialized lines of production. Local supply and marketing cooperatives also help by serving as their sales agents.

In addition, the official said, clearing houses have been set up in 20 provinces and some cities and counties for recommending demobilized soldiers with special skills to enterprises or government organizations.

The People's Liberation Army has in recent years carried out a program for teaching useful skills to servicemen to facilitate their eventual return to civilian life.

Better arrangements for demobilized soldiers have adapted them to the changes in the countryside and helped increase their incomes once they took up civilian life again, the official said.

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Some demobilized soldiers are now joining up to open workshops, he said. Some are starting business in towns. Others have become workers in the state-owned enterprises or rural cadres at the grass-roots levels.

Meanwhile, recruits from cities will not necessarily have to go back to their original places of work upon demobilization, the official said. Those who have won honors or extended services in the Army are now given a wider choice of jobs.

NATIONAL MEETING URGES NONSTAPLE FOOD PRODUCTION

OW090041 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Beijing, March 8 (XINHUA) -- Suburban farms should produce more meat, eggs, milk and vegetables for residents of China's big cities, a national meeting which closed here today urged. Growing popular demand for these and other non-staple foods had not yet been met despite large increases in supplies in recent years, the meeting reported.

The per capita consumption of meat, eggs and fish in 45 provincial capitals, centrally controlled municipalities and open cities in 1983 was up to an average of more than 55 kilograms a year. More were reported in 1984, but urban residents still complained of insufficient quantity, lack of variety and poor quality, officials said.

Trial program in Guangzhou, Wuhan and other cities showed that reforming price, purchasing and marketing systems and restructuring the rural economy were necessary for the improvement of non-staple food supplies, they added.

The state will grant 100 million yuan a year in low-cost loans to support the restructuring of the suburban economy. It will also put aside 20 million tons of grain to be sold at preferential prices to develop animal husbandry and fisheries.

The meeting further called for cooperation between localities, more flexible policies to help peasants market their products and coordinate development of agriculture, livestock and fisheries.

ECONOMIST VIEWS READJUSTING GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS

HK100404 Beijing JINGJIXUE ZHOUBAO in Chinese No 9, 3 Mar 85

[Article by Du Jiaji: "Not Only Subtraction But Also Addition Should Be Used -- Yu Guangyuan Explains His View on Readjusting Government Functions After Separating Government and Enterprise Functions"]

[Text] "When implementing the principle of separating government and enterprise functions, not only should government organizations use the subtraction method, streamline their structure, and decentralize decision-making power to the lower level, but they also should use the addition method." This is the viewpoint of prominent economist Yu Guangyuan on readjusting government functions after separating government and enterprises functions.

Yu Guangyuan holds: "Collecting and publicizing economic information is one of the major functions of government organizations in terms of economic management, which was pointed out in the decision of the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee." Therefore, we must "spare no efforts in doing things which should be done but have not been done by the government, as well as things which have not been done before. The collection and publication of economic information is just such a kind of work." He recently made the above remarks when writing an inscription for the newspaper HUBEI SHICHANG [HUBEI MARKET], which is run by the Hubei Commerce Department, on publicizing commodity information.

DISCIPLINE ORGAN COMMENDS JIANGSU EXPERIENCE

OW100100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 Mar (XINHUA) -- In a recent circular, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission commends the experience of the leading party group of the Jiangsu Provincial Economic and Trade Department in grasping the "case of throwing rotten potatoes into the sea" as a starting point for launching a campaign against bureaucracy and waste on the whole economic and trade front. The circular points out: The existence of serious bureaucracy is an archenemy of the economic structural reform and economic construction we are currently carrying out. Now there are some people bending the law to benefit their relatives and friends, abusing their power, divorcing themselves from the masses, being irresponsible and sluggish, and shirking responsibility. They are therefore doing serious harm to the interests of the state and people. We must wage a firm struggle against the serious bureaucracy which is characterized by irresponsibility to the party and people. With regard to those cases that have caused grave losses to the party and state, it is imperative to conduct conscientious investigations and to take party or government disciplinary action according to the cases. If a case has violated criminal law, it must be referred to the judicial department so that punishment will be given according to the law.

In March 1984, the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee seriously dealt with a case in which a branch of the provincial cereals, oils, and foodstuffs import and export company threw into the sea 1,590 metric tons of potatoes which were to be shipped to Hong Kong for sale because the potatoes were rotten. This case caused an economic loss of some 600,000 yuan. Using this case as a starting point, the leading party group of the Jiangsu Provincial Economic and Trade Department mobilized the masses on an extensive scale to launch a campaign against bureaucracy on the whole economic and trade front.

The comrades of the provincial Economic and Trade Department intensively exposed and investigated the problems of economic losses caused by irresponsible bureaucracy. Their method was first to take the initiative in exposing the problems in their respective units and then to examine and deal with these problems according to their importance.

In a few months, they found 115 cases which had occurred since 1980, each involving more than 10,000 yuan in loss or waste. Of these cases, 34 were serious. The total losses and waste that were discovered amounted to 7.93 million yuan.

As a result of their efforts to take corrective action while investigating the problems, they collected some \$5.3 million in overdue payments from abroad and more than 4 million yuan from domestic accounts receivable. That is the campaign to check bureaucracy also promoted and improved foreign trade operations and management and raised the economic results in this regard.

The circular issued by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission states that the method used by the leading party group of the Jiangsu Provincial Economic and Trade Department is a worthy example for all localities.

ANHUI MOBILIZES AGAINST 'UNHEALTHY TENDENCIES'

OW110626 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization rally on checking new unhealthy tendencies on the afternoon of 5 March. The rally called on the broad masses of party members and cadres to unite as one and make concerted efforts to end the new, serious unhealthy tendencies at an early date and to ensure the smooth progress of reforms and economic construction.

Shi Junjie, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the rally, Zhao Baoxing, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee, delivered a mobilization speech.

Comrade Zhao Baoxing first briefly reviewed the situation in the province. He said that party organizations at all levels and people across the province are currently working together with one heart to accelerate the reform of the entire economic structure focusing on urban areas, and to promote the four modernizations. However, we also must be clearly aware of the new, serious unhealthy tendencies that have appeared under the current excellent situation. These unhealthy tendencies, which stand in the way of the development and consolidation of the excellent situation and hamper the progress of the four modernizations as well as the reform of the economic structure, must be quickly and firmly cleared away.

Comrade Zhao Baoxing analyzed the manifestations and harmfulness of the new, serious unhealthy tendencies. He said: All the unhealthy tendencies pointed out by the central authorities can be found in our province in varying degrees. As far as the provincial level organs are concerned, there are five relatively conspicuous unhealthy tendencies: 1) Party and government organs and cadres of these organs engage in business by setting up enterprises; 2) clothing is distributed without authorization; 3) bonuses, allowances and materials are recklessly issued under all sorts of pretexts; 4) guests are entertained and gifts sent with public funds; and 5) reckless price hikes are made in violation of policy.

The most serious and harmful unhealthy tendency today is disregard of organizational discipline, party discipline, and state laws by some localities, departments, and units which defy orders and prohibitions and pay no heed to the regulations, policies, and instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council.

In discussing ways to check the new, serious unhealthy tendencies, Comrade Zhao Baoxing put forward the following five demands:

1. Party organizations and party-member cadres in all units must study anew the party Constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" and earnestly study and profoundly understand the decision of the CPC Central Committee on the reform of the economic structure and speeches by central leaders on this subject to unify their thinking and enhance their understanding.
2. Make the checking of new, serious unhealthy tendencies an important part of party rectification and set aside time exclusively to resolve this problem. The provincial CPC Committee demanded that some progress be achieved in this work in March.
3. Leading party groups and party committees of all units must earnestly carry out their duties. They must resolutely, voluntarily, and conscientiously examine and check the new unhealthy tendencies in their departments or units in line with the guidelines and instruction of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial CPC Committee.

4. Enforce party and administrative discipline and enhance our understanding of the legal system.

5. Leading party groups and party committees of all units must examine and deal with, in a serious and earnest manner, the evil trend of disregarding orders and prohibitions and other new unhealthy tendencies in their units and report, in a serious and responsible manner, their findings to the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial Party Rectification Guidance Committee, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Committee.

'NOT YET TIME' FOR SHANGHAI STOCK EXCHANGE

HK090438 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 9 Mar 85 p 4

[Report by staff reporter Su Zhen: "Stock Market Talk Along the Bund"]

[Text] Shanghai -- A stock exchange -- and whether one should be reopened after 35 years -- is the debate of the day in financial circles here in China's largest metropolis.

"At least there won't be any market of this kind within three or four years. As for future, it will all depend," said Zhou Jiayuan, deputy director of the Financial Administrative Office of the People's Bank of China, Shanghai branch.

Xie Zongqiang, assistant general manager of the Shanghai Investment and Trust Corporation and manager of its Finance Department, agrees that it is not yet time to set up a stock market in Shanghai so far as the present situation is concerned.

Both Xie and Zhou point out that presently there is only a limited number of qualified shares and stocks and public stock trading is hardly possible. "But once stocks increase in number, things might change," they admitted. They also point out that some legal framework should be established, such as trading and bankruptcy laws.

"Besides," Zhou Jiayuan said, "some theorists still disagree over the reopening of a stock market." He said some believe a stock market only provides chances for speculation, which would more often than not produce upstarts and bankruptcy, prevalent in the pre-liberation Shanghai Stock Market.

Others believe that since shares are allowed in China, the vitality of shares lies only in public trading. Stock trading, as they argue, will only encourage funds to flow into factories that perform well. They argue a legal framework will control speculation.

However, disagreement as Xie put it, focused on the kind of private ownership that stocks and stock trading might bring about to the present state and collective ownership. "The co-existence of such different ownerships will be a new phenomenon that is worth studying," Xie said.

Zhuhai, one of the special economic zones in southern China, is going to set up a stock market -- the first to be opened in new China, according to a January 17 report in Shanghai WENHUI BAO. It is sponsored by Wu Zhaosheng, vice president of the Hong Kong Securities Exchange.

Last July, the Shanghai branch of the People's Bank of China issued a temporary rule regarding the issuing of stock shares. Presently, only collective-owned companies are allowed to sell shares. Shares can be transferred but not publicly traded.

Zhou Jiayuan said that shares of various kinds have flourished in recent years, but almost all of them are short-term shares (2-3 years) issued within a factory. In Changning District alone (one of the 12 districts in Shanghai), Zhou said for example, there are more than 100 factories that have offered shares to their own workers.

The Yanzhong Industrial Company Ltd, for example, which is mainly engaged in photo-copying and printing services in Shanghai, recently had an immediate sell-out of its initial offer of 100,000 shares at 50 yuan (\$18) each.

According to Cheng Guang'sao, an official of the Shanghai Investment and Trust Corporation, public stock issuing was first made by the Foshan Trust and Investment Company near Guangdong. Then the East Wind Construction Company and the Happiness Acoustics Equipment Factory, both of Guangdong, and Beijing Tianqiao Department Store followed suit.

CHEN GUODONG ADDRESSES SHANGHAI MILITIA MEETING

OW100914 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] The Shanghai City experience-exchange meeting on militiamen taking the lead in promoting the two civilizations closed on the afternoon of 8 March. The meeting called on the broad masses of militiamen to take the lead in upgrading production technology, improving product quality, improving administration and management, improving the quality of services, resisting unhealthy tendencies, devoting vigorous efforts, doing solid work and making new contributions to transforming and revitalizing Shanghai.

Chen Guodong, first secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee and first political commissar of the PLA Shanghai Garrison, pointed out at the meeting that militiamen are at the same time defenders of the motherland, builders of the four modernizations and promoters of the reform of the economic structure. People's armed force departments at all levels and militia cadres should organize militia to study political and military affairs as well as general knowledge, science, technology, and modern enterprise management so that they can quickly become competent workers in their departments.

The meeting commended 21 advanced units including the city No 1 department store, whose militiamen have done a good job in promoting the two civilizations. The Nanjing Military Region awarded a Collective Citation for Merit, Third Class, to the Huangpu District People's Armed Forces Department.

Leading comrades of the Shanghai City CPC Committee, the city government, and the PLA Shanghai Garrison, including Chen Guodong; Ruan Chongwu; Huang Ju; Guo Tao; and Ping Changxi; Zhang Yuhua, adviser to the Nanjing Military Region; Wei Yu, deputy director of the Nanjing Military Region; and others awarded banners and certificates of merit to the representatives of the advanced units. During the meeting, Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, made a speech. Political Commissar Ping Changxi delivered a summation.

LOCAL OFFICIALS RECTIFY MALPRACTICES IN HUNAN

HK080945 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Excerpts] By 4 March, the administrative organs under the Hengyang City Foreign Trade Bureau had returned some 118 souvenirs which were inappropriately awarded before the Spring Festival. These souvenirs were worth 7,000 yuan, and included bedsheets, pillow-cases, desk lamps, and vacuum flasks.

On 10 February, 23 administrative cadres in (Houyu) Township in Zixing City took the initiative in returning bonuses inappropriately awarded to them which totaled 7,000 yuan. All 7,000 yuan has now been returned to the departments concerned as local financial income. Their action has been commended by the masses.

Station Commentary

HK080947 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Strengthening Discipline Is a Guarantee for The Smooth Progress of the Reform"]

[Text] The current political and economic situation in our country is excellent. In order to lose no time in properly carrying out reform of the economic structure in accordance with the policy decisions and arrangements made by the central leadership, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council have repeatedly called on the whole party and the people throughout the country to strengthen discipline and resolutely correct and halt new malpractices. Most localities have now paid serious attention to this issue. However, some localities, departments, units, and individuals have turned a deaf ear to the instructions of the central leadership and stuck to their own ways. Such acts as failing to enforce orders and prohibitions are the most serious malpractices, which harm reform of the economic structure, and which must be corrected and halted resolutely.

Why have they failed to enforce orders and prohibitions and stuck to their own way?

Some comrades have treated this as something to safeguard the decisionmaking power of enterprises and to invigorate enterprises. It is, of course, necessary to safeguard the decisionmaking power of enterprises, and the central link of the reform is to invigorate enterprises. But the decisionmaking power we are taking about is absolutely not the anarchist status which disregards organizational discipline, disregards party discipline and state law, and undermines the party's organizational principles. It is clearly stated in the decision of the CPC Central Committee on reform of the economic structure that our reform should be carried out under the party's leadership, in a planned way, and step by step. If we fail to enforce orders and prohibitions, it will harm the party in reaching a high degree of unanimity in its ideology and actions. Not only can socialist modernization not be built, but also the body of the party will be corroded, and the state and people will be harmed. In such circumstances, how could we have decisionmaking power and how could we invigorate enterprises?

Some people have another incorrect idea, namely, since quite a few people have engaged in malpractices, it will not be too late for me to correct my own malpractice after others have corrected theirs. This is a philosophy of following malpractices. All Communist Party members and state cadres, leading cadres in particular, must make a correct analysis of social phenomena. If they understand clearly that others are engaging in malpractices, why not follow the trend? If they followed the trend to engage in malpractices in the past because they paid less attention to the state and were lax in discipline, then they should immediately come to realize their mistakes and resolutely halt the malpractices now.

Our party has in protracted revolutionary practice formed a fine tradition of enforcing discipline, orders, and prohibitions. This fine tradition should be carried forward and developed in carrying out reform of the economic structure. At present, on the one hand, we must carry out reforms, open to the outside world, and enliven the domestic economy; on the other hand, we must pay attention to management, systems, and discipline. These two supplement each other. With our discipline strengthened, we can win every victory in reform. Party organizations at all levels and the vast numbers of party members must always remember our aim of serving the people wholeheartedly, remember that discipline is the guarantee of the smooth progress of the reform, conscientiously adhere to the principle of the whole party being subordinate of the Central Committee, guarantee the implementation of various regulations of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council with party spirit, and push forward the reform.

HUNAN TO IMPROVE LIVES OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

HK081442 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the provincial CPC Committee and people's government have taken measures to solve the problem regarding the daily life and logistics work of students in colleges and universities in the province, and have done their utmost to create good study conditions for the students.

At the beginning of January, the provincial people's government instructed the provincial Education Department to investigate and discover problems which college students meet in their daily lives and logistics work. On the morning of 1 March, provincial Vice Governor (Chen Bangzhu), together with responsible persons from the provincial Education Department, the provincial Water Conservancy and Electricity Department, the energy departments of the provincial Economic Commission, and the Changsha City CPC Committee, inspected four universities and colleges and promptly solved the problems of water and power supply.

Due to the serious attention paid by the provincial CPC Committee and people's government to the matter, the main problems which have existed in the daily lives and logistics work of college students in the province have been solved.

In the past, power supply could not be guaranteed in some colleges and universities. It has now been increased to guarantee the priority tasks of teaching and scientific research. No power supply limit will be set for lighting in the evening.

The provincial government also decided to allocate some 1.4 million yuan from the local budget to subsidize the price difference for the pork which is rationed to college students. Following an increase in coal prices, apart from the low-priced coal supplied to universities and colleges for daily life, the universities and colleges have also been supplied with 1,600 more tons of coal this year.

SICHUAN CONVEYS CENTRAL RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

HK110237 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Excerpts] To promptly convey and implement the spirit of the conference on second-stage party rectification convened by the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, the provincial CPC Committee held a telephone meeting on the evening of 9 March with the participation of principal responsible comrades of the provincial organs and of prefectoral and city CPC committees. Comrade (Ta Qingde), who attended the central conference, conveyed in full the important speech of Hu Qili, member of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat and vice chairman of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification, delivered as commissioned by the central authorities, on regarding correcting new unhealthy trends and enhancing awareness of party spirit as the outstanding tasks in second-stage party rectification. He also conveyed the main outline of the report of Bo Yibo, permanent deputy secretary of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification.

Nie Ronggui, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, who is currently inspecting work in Chongqing, gave the following important views at the meeting on implementing the spirit of the central conference and correcting new unhealthy trends.

1. Insist on education by positive example, to enhance the consciousness of the party-member cadres throughout the province, especially the leading party-member cadres, for correcting new unhealthy trends.

2. The party committees at all levels must regard correcting new unhealthy trends and strengthening party spirit as important tasks in the phases of study, comparison and examination, and rectification and correction.

3. The party committees at all levels, especially in economic departments, must seriously check on and take stock of new unhealthy trends. They must resolutely correct malpractices which obviously contradict the spirit of the relevant central instructions. Where the demarcation lines are not clear, they must conduct investigation and study to find out the situation, and put forward views on dealing with the question, and submit them to the provincial CPC Committee for study and solution.

It is necessary to protect people's enthusiasm for reform and also resolutely correct new unhealthy trends. We must both curb the new unhealthy trends and also spur reform and make a success of it.

4. On the basis of thorough investigation, it is necessary to deal seriously with grave cases in which great harm has been done.

5. It is necessary to step up propaganda and education on correction new unhealthy trends.

Comrade Nie Ronggui also demanded that the party committees at all levels, and especially their principal responsible comrades, strengthen leadership over second-stage party rectification, straighten out the relationship between economic invigoration and party rectification, and make proper arrangements to ensure that both rectification and economic work are done well.

Yang Xizong, governor and deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided and spoke at the meeting. He demanded that after this meeting the provincial organs and prefectoral and city CPC committees hurry to convey and implement its spirit.

XIZANG STRESSES NO RELAXATION IN FAMILY PLANNING

HK100548 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 10 Mar 85

[Text] In view of the incorrect ideas of cadres and fighters and some family dependents that the storm in planned parenthood is over, and so on, on the eve of the Spring Festival a certain PLA unit stationed in Xizang repeatedly showed a number of slides to enable the cadres and fighters and some dependents temporarily visiting them to correct their view on planned parenthood.

After coming to the unit in December to visit her husband, a volunteer soldier of the artillery company, (Li Haixu), held that it would not matter to the unit if she got pregnant, and decided to have a second child. Pregnant more than a month, she still did not tell her husband. However, after seeing the educational slide-show organized by the unit, she felt remorse and told her husband the truth. He then took her to the unit hospital for an abortion.

All 11 dependents accompanying the unit and 14 who were temporarily visiting there originally held that the planned parenthood policy had been relaxed and they could have a second child. They wanted to take this opportunity to have a second child, to ease their fear of trouble. After seeing the slide show, they enhanced understanding and voluntarily went to the unit planned parenthood leadership group to write guarantees of not having a second child.

YUNNAN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON TREE-FELLING LICENSES

HK081201 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] The provincial Forestry Department recently issued a circular that beginning 1 February, the whole province should enforce the regulations in a unified way where by people who hold tree-felling licenses, can fell trees. The licenses are to be issued with a serial number by the provincial Forestry Department in a unified way.

The aim of enforcing these regulations is to strengthen control over forests, to eliminate the phenomenon of indiscriminately felling trees and sabotaging forests, to implement well the system of controlling tree-felling, and to ensure that trees are felled according to a specified limit.

The circular of the provincial Forestry Department contains specific provisions on the scope of tree-felling licenses issued, the power of forestry administrative departments to examine and issue licenses, and relevant matters. It also demands that the departments and units which issue tree-felling licenses, act as models in implementing the forest law, be seriously responsible, vigorously do things beneficial to production and convenient to the masses, provide service on their own initiative, and contribute toward vigorously developing timber production, promoting the circulation of forestry commodities, enriching the country and the people, and enforcing the law to control the forests.

NEI MONGGOL BEGINS SECOND-STAGE RECTIFICATION

SK100755 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Second-stage party rectification work is now being started comprehensively in all leagues, cities, and second-level units directly under the regional organs. Through studying the decision adopted at the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th CP Central Committee and in accordance with the experiences and lessons gained from both positive and negative economic and professional work, the broad masses of party members in the first group of party rectification units participating in the second stage of party rectification work have eliminated leftist and old ideas, are full of vitality, and pledged to take the road of reform and to make contributions to enlivening Nei Monggol's economy.

In the course of studying the decision on party rectification, the leading body of the Ulanqab league CPC Committee set forth the principle of liberation from old ideas, opening to the outside world, and developing natural resources to enliven the league's economy. So far, the league CPC Committee has conducted party rectification work, investigations, and studies simultaneously, and solidly implemented the guidelines of Document No 1 of the central authority.

Correcting and eliminating new unhealthy practices is an important content of the region's second-stage party rectification work. During the course of studying the decision on party rectification, all party rectification units conscientiously studied the relevant documents of the Central Commission for Guiding Party Rectification and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and preliminarily inspected the practice of party and government organs in taking advantage of their functions to engage in business, seeking private gain at public expense, using public funds to give dinners, giving souvenirs, inventing all sorts of names to arbitrarily distribute funds and materials, and arbitrarily raising the prices of goods. Some party rectification units had corrected their mistakes in the course of rectification and some made inspections and corrections.

The Jirem League CPC Committee set forth five suggestions on stopping new unhealthy practices and decided to start with themselves and to play an exemplary role in stopping unhealthy practices.

About 60,000 party members are engaged in second stage party rectification work. There will be great differences in the rectification work with so many fields, units, and people involved. In the course of studying the decision on party rectification, all league and city CPC committees and all departments should attend to key points of the work and give different instructions for different work instead of seeking uniformity in doing everything so as to promote their professional work, rectification, and correction.

HEILONGJIANG RELAXES POLICY ON SERVICE INDUSTRY

SK110718 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Our province will further relax policy restrictions in order to vigorously develop tertiary industry. Since 1979, the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have adopted active measures to relax policy restrictions, which has resulted in the development of tertiary industry. The number of tertiary industrial networks and centers throughout the province has reached 415,000, of which the proportion of commercial, food, service, and repair enterprises has been relatively great. According to the initial plan, the province will increase the number of tertiary industrial networks and centers to 535,000 this year, which surpasses the 1983 figure by 120,000 units. The number of employees in these networks and centers will reach 3 million persons, a 246,000-person increase over the 1983 figure.

At the 8 March forum on developing tertiary industry, sponsored by the provincial people's government, Chen Lei, governor of the province, delivered a speech in which he put forward the following aspects in further relaxing policy restrictions in order to develop tertiary industry: Continuous efforts should be made to uphold the principle of simultaneously developing tertiary industrial enterprises run by the state, collectives, and individuals. This means that efforts should be made to bring into play the manpower and financial and material resources in society to develop tertiary industry. The task of vigorously developing tertiary industrial enterprises run by collectives and individuals should be regarded as the work emphasis for a considerably long period of time. Efforts should be made to encourage or support peasants to set up business alliances and to conduct personal investment in opening tertiary industrial businesses in urban areas. Collectives and individuals whose conditions are suitable may engage in the business of communications and transportation, labor service, information service, and other deeper and wider fields. Except for unified restrictions imposed by the pricing departments, efforts should be made to gradually relax the policies regarding prices and fares and to regulate markets among newly opened tertiary industrial enterprises, especially among the enterprises engaging in labor service and other services. Units that have rendered outstanding service and whose technology is excellent may be allowed to ask higher prices for their higher service quality. They are allowed to enforce floating prices, under the provision of preventing random price hikes, and to have price differences among them or among enterprises in the same trade. Banks should adequately relax restrictions on loans released to tertiary industrial enterprises in the same trade. Banks should adequately relax restrictions on loans released to tertiary industrial enterprises and should relax the volume of loans released to the industrial and commercial households that have rendered service for the people's livelihood and achieved economic returns. Efforts should also be made to adequately relax the policy on tax revenues. Enterprises and units that are engaged in providing baby food, convenience foods provided for schools, and in instant foods, and that enjoy slight profits, may be given tax exemptions. Collectively-owned enterprises opened by peasants in urban areas may be exempted from income taxes for 1 year. The local governments at all levels should also use a part of the funds they have raised themselves every year for interest-free or low-interest loans released for the development of tertiary industrial enterprises that are urgently needed. Tertiary industrial enterprises should enjoy much power in their transactions and achieve development horizontally. Commercial firms and units engaging in services should expand their business scale, and, in addition to conducting general transactions and operations, should be allowed to expand their business in multilateral, related, and overlapping operations.

EXTRADITION 'UNLIKELY' IN HENRY LIU MURDER CASE

OW091031 Taipei CNA in English 1014 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, March 9 (CNA) -- The Republic of China is unlikely to extradite to the United States the two primary suspects involved in the Henry Liu murder case, Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung said Saturday. Chen Chi-li and Wu Tun, both under arrest, are accused of murdering Chinese-American writer Henry Liu in California last October 15. Chen and Wu are Chinese nationals, Minister Chu said, and Chinese law bans extradition of criminal suspects to foreign countries for trial.

Speaking at a Legislative Yuan committee meeting, Minister Chu said that according to international law, extradition of criminal suspects should be based on the extradition treaty between the countries concerned. If no such treaty exists, the domestic law of the country involved will rule.

Since the Republic of China neither maintains diplomatic relations nor has an extradition treaty with the United States, the minister said, extradition of the two reputed gangsters should be handled in accordance with the nation's extradition laws.

Judge To Announce Trial Date

OW091043 Taipei CNA in English 1011 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Taipei, March 9 (CNA) -- The judge in charge of the murder case of Henry Liu received crucial evidence Saturday from the United States for use in the trial of three primary suspects implicated in the case.

The evidence was presented to Judge Chao Kong-heng by the Taipei District Prospector's [as received] Office, which received it from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Friday. The evidence included an autopsy report, fingerprints and photos taken at the scene of the murder.

Chao said that the documents will be used as supporting evidence to charge Chen Chi-li, Wu Tun, and Tung Kuei-shen in the killing of Chinese-American writer Henry Liu in California last October.

Chao added that he will announce a trial date for the three suspects after he reads all related files and the indictment presented by the Taipei Prospector's Office.

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